THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

IN THIS ISSUE

- KINGSNYMPTON COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
- THE HIGHWAY COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL. ORPINGTON

IANUARY 22, 1953

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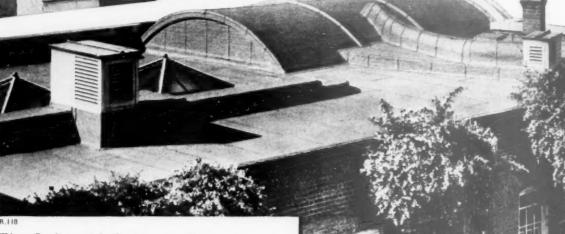
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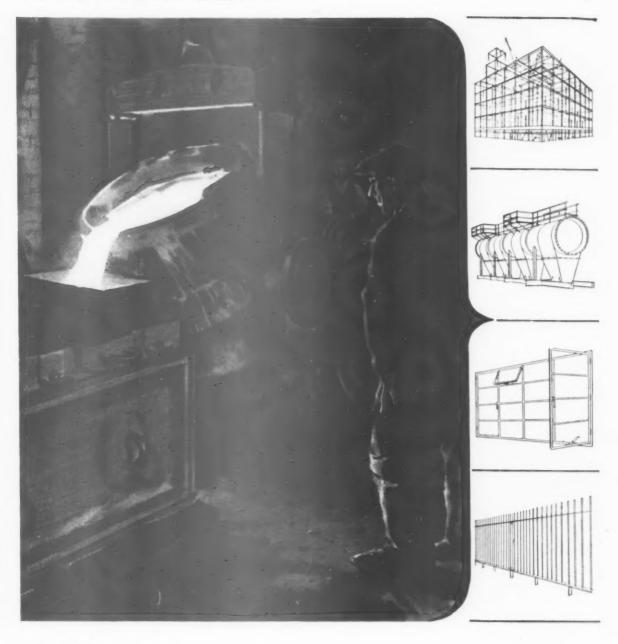
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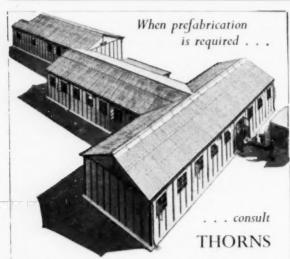
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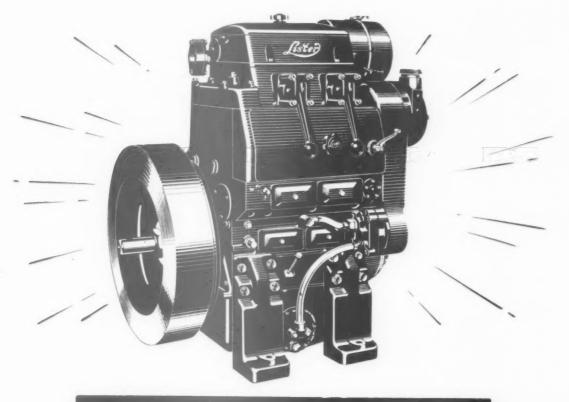
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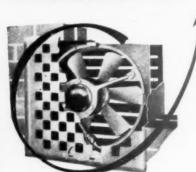
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SUPERVISION IN BUILDING

BUILDING jobs do not and cannot run smoothly to fine ends without proper supervision. The supervision that is necessary is of two kinds; administrative, that is mostly on paper and concerned with time sheets, wage packets and order forms, and practical work, that is close contact with the men and tools on the job and is close liaison with the leading hands of all the trades and with the walking or site agents of the sub-contractors.

It is a big job, but this is not the whole story; there are two sides to every contract and that implies two sorts of inspection and supervision both of which can be divided into the two categories mentioned in the first paragraph. Thus, there arises the Clerk of Works, who acts on behalf of his employer, the promoter of the scheme, through his professional agent, the architect; the clerk of works is a watchdog who must always growl, but never bite; he must have a wide knowledge of building and people and be a master of tact and good humour. On the other side of the picture is the General Foreman, acting directly for his own employer, the builder; a man who must have energy and drive, together with experience of all building techniques and organization but, at the same time, have quick wits and the initiative to meet emergencies that may include the sudden rush of flood water or the need for medical first-aid to cover an accident. Of course, on larger jobs there will be deputies and technical and administrative assistants, with, we regret to say, wider facilities for " buck-passing."

Both these sides of the site organization must, however, combine for the success of the job and for its non-frictional completion inside contract time. Again co-operation will ensure that the welfare of all those on the job is placed as high as possible. The aim is, after all, the highest and most rapid productivity on a job of work that is a happy one.

This is a state of affairs which does not always

result and all sorts of things are blamed. Friction is caused by accusations of bad work or inferior materials, of slackness in time-keeping or of loafing on the job; or, on the other hand, by complaints that transport breaks down or that there are not enough drawings or they turn up too late, that the specification is being over-interpreted or the state of the labour market or the inclement weather are too much ignored.

Our brief and condensed survey of site organization is necessary because we feel that there are great inadequacies in training and the standards of training of both clerks of works and foremen. The builders are doing quite a lot towards the training of general foremen, but the lot is not nearly enough and it is only partially successful because there seems no agreement, even amongst educational authorities, on what is a balanced relation between the practical training of the site and of experience and the more theoretical training of the school and the office.

The clerks of works have attempted, from time to time through their own organizations, to establish standards of attainment by examination and the award of certificated recognition; in this they have been assisted in a number of ways by the R.I.B.A. Examination is not, however, compulsory for all clerks of works and general standards are by no means related to minimum requirements.

The American Handbook of Architectural Practice says a "clerk of works should have the instincts and, if only in part, the training of an architect; he must have also a fair knowledge of engineering principles." This is a good lead and we are of the opinion that whatever the builders are able to do for their foremen,

^{*}The National Federation of Building Trades Employers through their Standing Committee on General Foremanship has published three invaluable booklets:—1. A Report on Training, and A Syllabus, 2. Notes for the Guidance of Lecturers, and 3. A Report on the Work of the Standing Committee on General Foremanship.

they have also the right to expect that qualified architects and their clerks of works have much the standards and talk much the same language; in other words, generally agree on both standards of attainment and on technical standards of methods and materials on a job. Better and more intensive training for clerks of works could receive more attention and it should be augmented by the organization of "sandwich" or refresher courses as often as possible. Technique is always advancing and requires to be kept up with all the time.

On the other hand, encouragement by the builders for leading hands and others to become general foremen, is not enough. A great deal more is required from all sides to see that school courses are extended to train foremen and that they have facilities for similar "sandwich" courses as often as necessary to keep up their standards and view the world of building from angles other than those of the circumscribing boundaries of a single job. From such figures as are available there appear to be rather more than 8,000 general foremen in the building industry. How many of these have received any training other than that which comes from the slow graduation

from a trade and/or the holding of a National Certificate in a trade?

One of the difficulties is to persuade foremen or prospective foremen to take any steps in the matter; because, in fact, there are no certificates or diplomas for foremanship; in other words, no minimum standards are laid down for technical attainment or provision for its acknowledgment in a recognized form. At present any attempts to meet this difficulty disclose another; there are not enough suitable instructors and insufficient money to pay them in the various centres where they should be available.

This then is the present situation in outline. Remedies lie in the builders pressing for educative facilities and a stepping-up of training by some sort of co-operation between themselves and the Government and local authorities; also, in architects and clerks of works and the architectural schools denoting more clearly the status and qualifications for clerks of works and pressing for extension of training. Both sides need to consider the state of order in their respective houses; if it is not done, neither can quite blame the other for any unsatisfactory results that may accrue.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

GATESHEAD ARCHITECTS' DEPARTMENT SAYS NO!

There was a breeze in the Gateshead Council recently when the Town Clerk announced that he had received a letter, signed by every member of the architects' department, protesting against the proposed amalgamation of the department with and under the Borough Surveyor's Department. Apparently, as only the chief architect had been officially informed of the proposal, the Council thought that the staff had no business to give its views. One Alderman strongly objected to what he called "this sort of influence" by employees. I know nothing of the correct procedure in this case, but I strongly sympathize with the architects' department. Generally speaking, it has been found that it is bad for architecture to put the Architect under the Surveyor.

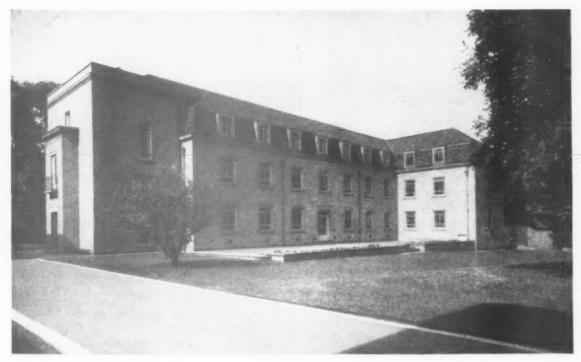
MUNICIPAL ADVICE ON DECORATIONS

Your Business, the Birmingham Corporation news sheet, refers this month to a leaflet which the Corporation has recently published on the subject of Coronation decorations. Colours are suggested and groups of people are urged to get together so that schemes may be coordinated. This is all excellent, but I am surprised to hear that "isolated flags in large numbers cause tawdry and tattered effects." As one who thinks that there can never be too many flags, I beg to differ, but perhaps the leaflet means flags hung flat on walls and not flying from flag-poles. In urging people to fly flags in London or any other polluted atmosphere, I admit that I have not counted the cost. I believe that the flags at the South Bank had to be washed once a fortnight, and from personal experience I know that after a time no amount of washing will make such flags white again. It is one thing to fly a flag in the Stockholm Archipelago and another to do so in Oxford Street.

STARLINGS

I read in the paper last week that the traps in which great faith had been placed had caught but one starling in, I think, a fortnight. Clearly the designers under-estimated the starlings' intelligence. What is the next step? A Scottish firm thinks that it has the answer in a development of the electric cattle fence, but the only effect that that is likely to have is to shoo the starlings on to the first building not so equipped. That may be fine for the first owner but it really goes no way to solving the national problem. Of course, the manufacturers would like us all to install their device, but quite apart from the expense, which must be considerable, we are unlikely to equip our buildings until the starlings arrive. Furthermore, we are likely to regard the installation of the electric device on a neighbour's building as an unfriendly act. THE MODULAR SOCIETY

Mr. Alfred Bossom and Mr. Mark Hartland Thomas are wasting no time. The inaugural meeting of the Modular Society is to be held at the Royal Society of Arts tomorrow afternoon. This follows only six weeks after Mr. Hartland Thomas' Bossom lecture there on modular co-ordination. I hear that many people are interested in the project. The field is not entirely unexplored in this country for the R.I.B.A. had or has a committee on the subject and the British Standards Institution has been working on it for some years. Until now, however, there has been no banding together of those interested although one might perhaps have expected the R.I.B.A. to have done something about it in the past. The Institute has



LEICESTER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES WING

This building has recently been awarded a Diploma and Bronze Medal by the Royal Institute of British Architects in recognition of the merits of this building for the period 1948/52 for the province of Leicestershire and Rutland.

The building is the first permanent building to be erected under the College's post-war development programme and houses the departments of Botany and Zoology. It is built on a site within the College grounds and extends from the main buildings to University Road. The materials have been chosen to blend with the existing buildings; the facing bricks are a golden brown Stamford Stone, the roof is of Swithland slate laid to diminishing courses, and the stone dressings are Ketton Freestone. There is a basement and three floors, and in construction the external walls are load-bearing solid brickwork with floors of precast hollow concrete beams. Internal services which include hot and cold water, gas, vacuum and compressed air are distributed in a series of vertical ducts from main control points in the basement. Space heating is by a low temperature hot-water panel-warming installation, the panels being embedded in the ceilings. Fluorescent lighting has been adopted except in the main lecture theatre where dimming is provided.

Internally, floors to laboratories and staff rooms are of Rhodesian teak blocks, whilst corridors are finished in rubber tiles. The walls of the entrance hall and main staircase are lined with travertine, elsewhere, the finish is plaster with an eggshell paint. Solid flush doors have been used throughout veneered with oak and walnut.

The Architects were: Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, FF/A.R.I.B.A.

Consulting Architect: T. Shirley S. Worthington, F.R.I.B.A., of Thomas Worthington & Sons, Manchester.

now missed this opportunity of leadership but I hope that it will nevertheless officially support the proposed society. NEW CHAIRMAN FOR THE C.o.I.D.

Mr. W. J. Worboys, a director of I.C.I. and a former Rhodes Scholar, from Australia, has been appointed chairman of the C.o.I.D. in succession to Dr. R. S. Edwards who retires at the end of January.

Dr. Edwards has been a member of the Council since it was formed in 1944 and as chairman of its Finance and General Purposes Committee was responsible for organizing the finances of "Britain Can Make It." He was a member of the Festival of Britain Council and is at present the chairman of the North Eastern gas board.

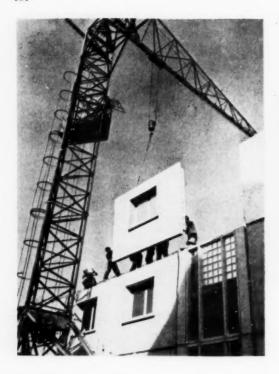
SIR AMBROSE HEAL TO RETIRE

Sir Ambrose Heal who has been at Heal's for 60 years will retire on January 31. This, to me, almost legendary figure in the furniture world celebrated his 80th birthday

last September and entered the firm, founded by his great grandfather, in 1893. He is one of the few remaining links with the designer-craftsmen of the period of the Victorian exhibition at the V. & A.—reviewed in the A. & B.N. on November 20, 1952, and it was he who introduced simple wooden bedsteads when brass knobs were all the rage. Sir Ambrose has been chairman of Heal's since 1913, and although he is retiring from the chair he will continue as a director with the title "head of the business." I am sure that readers will wish Sir Ambrose a long and happy retirement.

LONDON AIRPORT SOUND BAFFLE

A wall to act as a sound baffle in the engine-testing area at London Airport is being constructed of brick. It will be 210ft long and 10ft high and 18in thick. If necessary, I am told, the wall may be increased in height by a further 10ft. This statement seems to show that no one knows





In the reconstruction of Le Havre, a system of prefabrication invented by a French engineer, M. Raymond Camus, enables eight houses to be built in eight days it is claimed.

whether it is really likely to ease the lot of the unfortunate people who bought houses nearby when aircraft were driven by elastic and any old field did for an aerodrome.

GOLDEN SQUARE

Have you seen the desolation of Golden Square? Since the war it has been pretty dreary, but its state was as nothing to its barrenness now. It is, of course, newly planted and mid-winter. Nevertheless, the great areas of paving studded with lumpy, traditional "made from old battleship" seats, simpering flower beds, and clumsy teak flower chests-they are certainly not boxes-will never have any liveliness. It is as if someone had said "nothing will ever grow here so lets admit it and plant it out three times a year with pot plants." We are said to be a nation of gardeners but, my goodness me, we are not a nation of garden designers. I would have expected that following the outcry when it cluttered up the area round the Irving statue behind the National Portrait Gallery with hideous little flower beds and chunky paving, Westminster City Council would have realized that something was wrong. Golden Square shows that they paid no heed. There is clearly a threat to Soho Square. Will you help to avert it by urging the Westminster City Council to look to some of the best foreign examples before repeating their scorched earth policy? Having selected Sir Hugh Casson for their coronation decoration designer, Westminster should also have stepped into the South Bank school of landscaping. Let it think very carefully before starting on Soho Square. I see that another of those "sentimental little gardens" as

Mr. Shepheard calls them, has appeared in Knightsbridge. These gems of the garden contractors' art have sprung up all over the place in London, often in conjunction with a horrid, mechanically driven advertisement hoarding. It is a pity when so much money is being spent that the gardens could not be better designed. I have no doubt that many people think they are very nice, for do they not emulate the horrid set pieces of the Chelsea Flower Show?

THE R.I.B.A. PRIZE LIST

The annual list of R.I.B.A. prizes is hardly to be compared with the County Cricket Championship or Football League tables as a guide to form but it is interesting to note each year the schools from which the winners come. This year the Polytechnic, Regent Street, and the Edinburgh College of Art head the list with three awards and a certificate of honourable mention each. The Poly won the Bossom, the Hunt Bursary and the Intermediate design prize; and Edinburgh won the Rome, the Athens Bursary and an Archibald Dawnay Scholarship. The Poly had a certificate for the Victory—the scholarship was not awarded—and Edinburgh had a certificate for schools exempted from the Inter.

Without a list of the original entries one can deduce nothing from these results except that both the Poly and Edinburgh are to be congratulated on their continued successes in these competitions. I very much hope that students in all our schools are given the same encouragement to enter for R.I.B.A. prizes as students evidently receive at the Poly and Edinburgh.

ABNER

NEWS OF THE WEEK

North Wales Architectural Society Annual Dinner

Capel Curig—haunt of fishermen and climbers—was invaded by architects on January 9th. To the uninitiated the choice of this mountain fastness for an annual dinner may at first thought seem to indicate that the architects were hardy annual diners. Par from it. The Royal Hotel proved that old-world hospitality still exists and, although the rendezvous was a longish way from most centres of architectural activity in North Wales, it proved to be conveniently central for members of the North Wales Architectural Society, who are scattered over Denbighshire, Merioneth, Flintshire, Caernarvonshire and Anglesey.

Guests of honour were the Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey. Members and their guests, who numbered more than 80, were received by the President of the Society, Leonard Moseley, L.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S., and Mrs. Moseley, with whom were F. J. M. Ormrod, B. Arch. F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., President of the Liverpool Architectural Society, Mrs. Ormrod, Mr. Douglas Hall, F.R.I.B.A., vice-president of the N.W.A.S., and Mrs. Hall.

After a redoubtable dinner, in the dining-room with the new dance floor, Mr. Ormrod proposed the toast of the North Wales Society and warned members that economies in certain directions were proposed by the R.I.B.A.

He asked members to oppose any economies which might be directed at the allied societies.

The President of the N.W.A.S. replied with a speech in which he deplored some of the so-called functionalist architecture of the present day. There was a danger, he said, that such functionalism might bring forth something not far removed from work done in the Industrial era.

The President added a note for builders—several of whom had come as guests. "Resist," he said, "that form of building known as 'officially sponsored packages'—it may be economical, but it is bad economics." It was not the function of architects to produce die cast buildings, said the President.

Finally, in a plea for continued encouragement of craftsmen, Mr. Moseley said "Don't break the hearts of craftsmen by concentrating solely on productivity."

Douglas Hall, F.R.I.B.A., proposed the toast of the guests in a nicely phrased vice-presidential speech which gave promise of great things for the

The highlight of this part of the evening was provided by the Marquis of Anglesey, who concluded his speech

with the beginning of a home-made rhyme which ran:—

How I hates the Bangor Slates. Let's export them to the United States.

It was cheering to hear the Marquis appreciating the beneficial effect on architecture, of the South Bank Exhibition; encouraging to hear him advocate that young architects should spend time in mid- and south Italy to learn how buildings could be exquisitely blended in with the countryside. Lack of this ability to blend buildings into beautiful natural settings had, he said, been the worst fault in North Wales in the past.

"The average architect in North Wales should get out of North Wales before starting to build in North Wales."

This was a sobering remark.

The remainder of the evening was not so sobering. It was all a very good gathering and a valuable opportunity of exchanging views.

The Modular Society

The inaugural public meeting of the Modular Society for co-ordinating the dimensions of building materials and equipment will be held to-morrow, Friday, January 23, at 2.30 p.m., at the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, by kind invitation of Mr. E. Munro Runtz, F.R.I.C.S., Chairman of Council, Royal Society of Arts.

This meeting follows the proposal made by Mr. Mark Hartland Thomas in his Alfred Bossom lecture "Cheaper Building: The Contribution of Modular Co-ordination," at the Royal Society of Arts, on December 10, 1952. The proposal to found the Modular Society was acclaimed by a show of hands at the lecture and has gained wide approval in the technical press.

This notice is especially addressed to architects and other technicians, to building contractors and to manufacturers of materials and components: but the meeting will be open to all who are interested and those who wish to join the Modular Society will be asked to signify towards the end of the inaugural meeting.

Slum Clearance

On January 15, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Minister of Housing and Local Government, met members of the London County Council and of the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee to discuss future slum clearance action in the County of London. The meeting explored possible ways of simplifying procedure and hastening action on slum clearance work. The ideas thrown up by the discussion are to be examined by officials of the two sides.

"British Standards House" in Park Street, W.

The British Standards Institution has just announced to its 7,800 sub-



MR. GERALD HILL

Mr. Gerald Hill, director of Higgs and Hill, was elected President of the L.M.B.A. in succession to Mr. D. E. Woodbine Parish at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, which took place in the Park Lane Hotel on Tuesday. Mr. R. S. Williams was elected Senior Vice-President and Mr. Laurence Holloway and Mr. K. C. F. Foster, Junior Vice-Presidents. Mr. Nigel Hannen was reelected Hon. Treasurer.

scribing members that it will move at the end of next summer into a single, self-contained office block at 2, Park Street, Mayfair.

It is well over half a century since the B.S.I. occupied its first office at No. 28, Victoria Street, London. Today the Institution spreads over seven floors of the same building and the adjoining No. 24. It also occupies extensive accommodation at 24, Gillingham Street, a mile away, behind Victoria Station.

Although the floor-space at "British Standards House," as the new home is to be called, is not substantially greater than that at present occupied by the B.S.I., concentration of the staff and facilities under one roof will aid efficiency and economy: and space will also be available for all the 3,800 committee meetings which the B.S.I. convenes in the course of a year.

The many thousands of industrial and professional people in practically every major field of industry, who devote so much time to serving on B.S.I. technical and policy committees, will find added convenience in this centralization.

The Institution's work and responsibilities are still rapidly expanding, as evidenced by the fact that nearly a million copies of British Standards are sold in a year—and more than a quarter of them overseas. Some 250 new and revised standards are pre-

pared each year, and now the Institution is engaged in the preparation of quality and performance standards for the wide range of clothing, furniture and other domestic equipment which was formerly covered by the Utility schemes

The new building will not only provide an appropriate and dignified home, but will also enable the Institution's services to be more efficiently operated in the interests of its members

and of industry in general.

Notes from the Minutes of the Council Meeting held January 6, 1953

The Honorary Fellowship

The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O., and the Earl of Scarborough, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., have accepted the Council's nomination for election as Honorary Fellows.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Housing Medals, 1953

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has again requested the R.I.B.A. to appoint Chairmen of Regional Awards Committees, the architect members of the London Awards Committee, and to arrange through the Allied Societies for the appointment of architect members of the Regional Awards Committees

It was agreed to make the following

appointments: Regional Committee

No. 1, Northern, Mr. T. J. Cahill, No. 1, Northern, Mr. T. J. Cahill, F.R.I.B.A.; No. 2, East and West Ridings, Mr. R. A. H. Livett, A.R.I.B.A.; No. 3, North Midland, Professor Stephen Welsh, F.R.I.B.A.; No. 4, Eastern, Mr. Peter B. Dunham, F.R.I.B.A.; No. 5, London (to follow); No. 6, Southern (to follow); No. 7, South Western, Lieut-Col. Eric Cole, F.R.I.B.A.; No. 8, Wales, Dr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A.; No. 9, Midland, Mr. A. G. Sheppard Fidler, F.R.I.B.A.; No. 10. North Western, Mr. W. Cecil No. 10, North Western, Mr. W. Cecil Young, F.R.I.B.A.; No. 12, South Eastern, Mr. C. E. Culpin, F.R.I.B.A.

Architect Members of London Awards Committee:

Mr. J. F. Howes, F.R.I.B.A.; Miss Judith Ledeboer, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Peter Shepheard, A.R.I.B.A.

was also agreed to ask Allied Societies to nominate representatives on the same basis as in previous years.

Photographs of Venetian Villas

On the recommendation of the Public Relations Committee, it was agreed to make enquiries with a view to obtaining an exhibition of some 375 photographs of villas in the Italian province of Veneto, including a num-ber designed by Palladio, to constitute a major exhibition to be shown at the R.I.B.A. during 1954.

Private Architectural Practice by Unqualified Persons

Following upon consideration given to the problem of architectural prac-

tice by unqualified persons by the Joint Meeting of the Council and Allied Societies' Conference in November, it was agreed to set up a Committee of the Council to review the question in consultation, where necessary, with the County Architects' and City and Borough Architects' Societies, and to make recommendations to the Council. The following members were appointed to the Committee: Mr. T. Nelson Cartwright, F.R.I.B.A.; Lieut. Col. Eric Cole, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Harold Conolly, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. R. E. Enthoven, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. P. G. Fair-hurst, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. D. E. E. Gibson, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Leonard C. Howitt, F.R.I.B.A. Mr. R. A. H. Livett F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. R. A. H. A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. F. A. C. N F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. R. W. Livett. C. Maunder, W. Paine. A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. T. E. Scott, F.R.I.B.A.

COMPETITION

Hospital at Doha, Persian Gulf

The Government of Qatar, Persian Gulf, invite architects to submit designs for a 100-bed hospital, complete with

staff quarters, at Doha.
Assessor: Mr. Alexander S. Gray, F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. W. H. Watkins,

Gray & Partners.

Premiums: £1,250, £1,000, £750. Last day for submitting designs: August 15, 1953.

Last day for questions: March 31,

1953.

Conditions may be obtained on application to: Captain J. E. Stone, C.B.E., M.C., F.S.A.A., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, International Hospitals Federation, 10, Old Jewry, E.C.2. Envelopes to be marked "Doha Competition."

Conditions will not be available until after January 30. Deposit 3 guineas.

The Royal Armoured Corps War Memorial Competition

Twenty-five models or drawings were received for the preliminary stage of this Competition, which was organ-ized by the Royal Society of British Sculptors on behalf of the Royal Armoured Corps Memorial Competi-

tion Committee.

The assessors met at the Building Centre, in Store Street, W.C.1, on January 9, 1953, and selected the following three sculptors for further con-Woronzow Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

The assessors were: General Sir Richard McCreery, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Maior-General Sir Percy Hobart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Brigadier Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Owen Morshead, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A.; W. C. H. King, P.R.B.S.; Gilbert Ledward, R.A.; the late Robert Atkinson, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

OBITUARY

The death has been announced of Dr. Henry Vaughan Lanchester, Hon. Litt.D. (Leeds), F.R.I.B.A., P.P.T.P.I. (Lanchester & Lodge), on January 16, at the age of 89. Dr. Lanchester was the recipient of the R.I.B.A. Royal Gold Medal in 1934 and Vice-President of the R.I.B.A. in 1913-17 and 1927-29, and in partnership with E. A. Rickards was responsible for the Wesleyan Central Hall, Westminster. Other important works include Cardiff City Hall and Law Courts; Deptford Town Hall; Council Hall, Lucknow; Leeds University; St. Batholomew's Hospital; Birmingham Hospital Centre; Derby Civic Centre; and many notable buildings in India including the palace for the Maharajah of Jodhpur. Dr. Lanchester was appointed to advise the Government of India on the site at New Delhi and was town planning adviser to the Governments of Madras, The United Provinces Burma, and Zanzibar. was consulting architect to the University of London, 1929-31. He was sity of London, 1929-31. He was Editor of *The Builder* 1910-12, and the author of a number of books on town planning, including "The Art of Town Planning," 1925.

See page 125 for Correspondence

COMING **EVENTS**

The Ecclesiological Society.

January 24 at 2.30 p.m. A visit to St. Mary Aldermary, Queen Victoria Street, and St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, City. Conducted by Kenneth S. Mills, A.R.I.B.A. January 31 at 3 p.m. L. Lecture by

John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., on "The Churches of Vic-torian London," at Walcot House, 139,

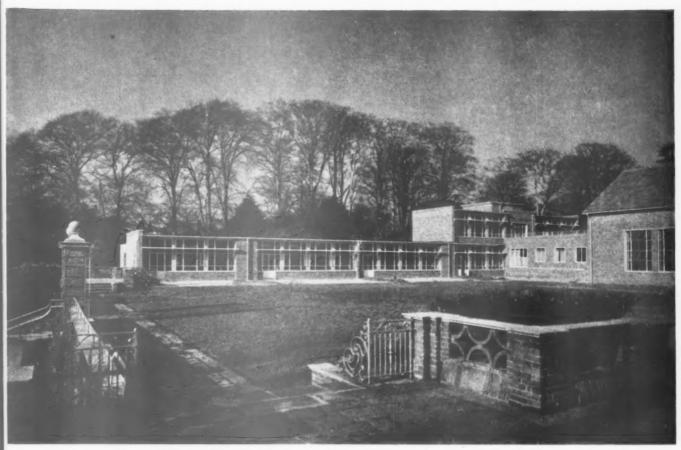
Kennington Road, S.E.11.

January 31 at 3 p.m. Lecture by Professor A. E. Richardson, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., on "An Architectural Message," at College of Preceptors, 2, Bloomsbury Square, W.I.

The Architectural Association. January 28 at 8 p.m. Ordinary General Meeting. D. E. Woodbine Parish, F.I.O.B., President, L.M.B.A., speaks on "The Trend of Education in the Building Industry," at 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

The Institution of Structural Engineers January 28 at 6.30 p.m. Ronald Oates speaks on "The Structural Design of the Medieval Cathedral," at the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch at the Revnolds Hall, College of Technology, Manchester.

Students' Planning Group, January 29 at 6.30 p.m. Haywood, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.L.A., speaks on "Landscape Projects Connected with Mineral Workings," at 28, King Street, W.C.2.



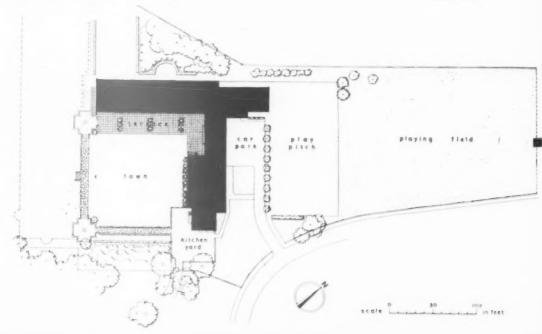
County Primary School, Kingsnympton Park Estate, for Surrey County Education Committee

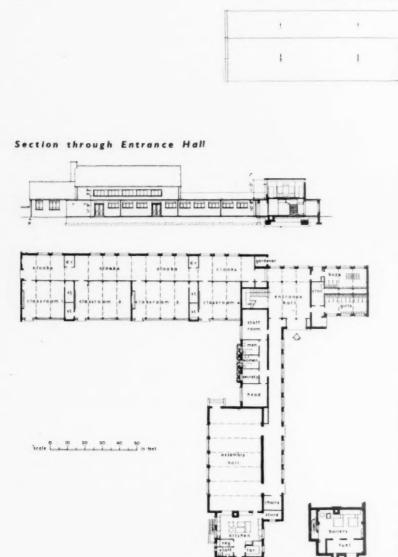
DESIGNED BY G. GREY WORNUM, F.R.I.B.A. E. PLAYNE, F.R.I.B.A.

IN COLLABORATION WITH J. HARRISON, A.R.I.B.A.
SURREY COUNTY ARCHITECT

THE school was built to accommodate 240 pupils and, to conform to Ministerial requirements, was limited to 55 sq ft per pupil and the nett cost per place to £170. This figure included foundations and paved playgrounds.

| Continued overleaf





Ground Floor Plan

Site

The site is about three acres and forms the south-west corner of a housing estate, which is at present being developed by the Joint Councils of Malden and Coombe and the Royal Borough of Kingston. It was occupied by a large mansion now demolished, and the school buildings are grouped round the original terraced lawn which commands a magnificent view over Kingston to the south.

The school has been limited to a single storey building, as far as possible, so as to preserve the view from the flats over Richmond Park and the view to the southward.

The Classroom wing stretches along the long side of the lawn and faces south-east with the Staff Rooms and Assembly Hall and Kitchen along the short side and facing south-west.

In front of the Classroom Block is a paved terrace divided by flower beds to give each Classroom its terrace area. For the two classrooms on the upper floor a similar area is provided by access to the flat roof over the staff rooms.

First Floor Plan

upper part assembly

The clear heights of the various sections are as follows :-Assembly Hall 17ft 6in. Entrance Hall and Staff Rooms ... 8ft 6in. Classrooms 10ft 6in. Corridor, Cloakrooms and Lavatories 7ft 6in.

Constructional Details

Where it was required to provide large window areas as in Classrooms and where a degree of flexibility was required, a steel frame has been used. Elsewhere the external walls are of load-bearing brickwork.

The facing bricks are Oxshott hand-made multi stocks laid in cement lime mortar. The trimmings to the openings are in reconstructed stone and the finish to the flat roof on the entrance front makes use of a "Finlock" gutter.

The other roofs consist of pre-cast concrete units finished with foam slag screed and three-layer built-up felt roofing. The roof over the felt roofing. Assembly Hall and Kitchen being of wider span, is constructed of light steel trusses carrying asbestos cement batten trays covered with interlocking clay pantiles.

All windows are of galvanized steel. All lights not easily accessible are operated by Arens control.

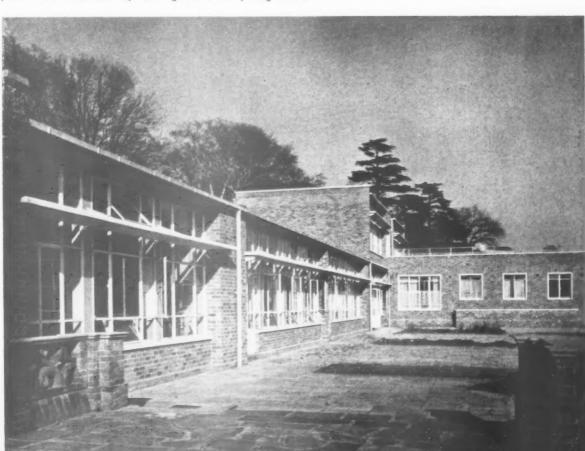
The ceilings under the concrete flat roofs consist of fibreboard fixed

|Continued on page 111



General view from the Playground

View of Classroom Terrace: Brick parapet walls from the remains of old garden in foreground







Above: Top picture: Assembly Hall and Dining Room

Below: Entrance Hall







Continued from page 108

to battens and skimmed. The inch air space provides excellent additional heating insulation. The ceiling of the Assembly Hall consists of fibreboard panels suspended from the trusses, the joints being covered with a pronounced cover strip forming a boldly patterned ceiling.

The recessed main entrance is finished in blue glazed tiles. Internal finishes are of the simplestall walls being plastered and finished with emulsion paint. All doors are of hardwood dull wax polished.

Floors of classrooms, assembly hall and corridors are of Granwood block; the kitchens-red quarry tiles; entrance hall, staircases and lavatories-terrazzo tiles.

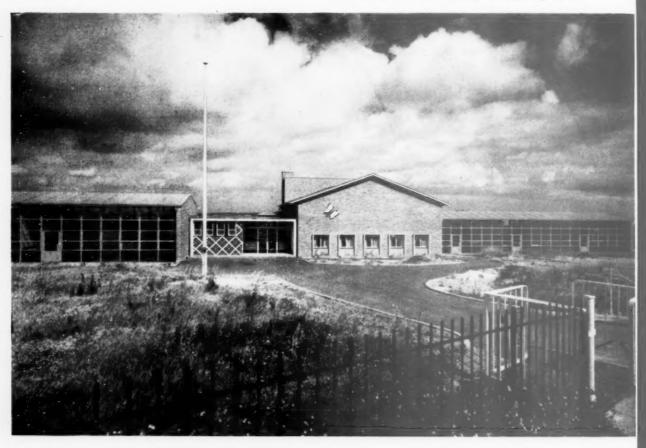
The columns in the entrance hall are finished with blue glazed tiles for their full height.

The colour scheme in the classrooms is chiefly white and grey with the wall space behind the teacher (where it is not covered by blackboards) painted a gay colour, different for each room. The most successful of these colours is a restful dark green.

Space heating is by means of low pressure hot water system with automatic solid fuel boilers supplying low pressure hot water to automatically controlled forced fan convection units for all rooms and corridors except the Assembly Hall and Staff Rooms, where hot water radiators are installed in addition. Continuous access to the heating ducts in the floor are provided as a requirement of the County Authorities.

KINGSNYMPTON SCHOOL

GENERAL CONTRACTORS; E. & L. Berg Limited. Artificial Stanework: The Atlas Stone Co. Ltd. Asphalte: Faldo Asphalte Co. Ltd. Asphalte: Faldo Asphalte Co. Ltd. Batten Trays to Pitch Roofs; Finnis Nicholls (Roofing) Ltd. Bricks: W. T. Lamb & Sons Ltd. Clookroom Fittings: Comyn Ching & Co. (London) Ltd. Door Frames, internal metal: The Morris Singer Co. Ltd. Duct Covers: Broads Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Electricity Services (mains): London Electricity Services (mains): London Electricity Board. Electrical Installations: W. Patching & Son. Fencing: W. A. Skinner & Co., Ltd. Fire Extinguishers: The Pyrena Co. Ltd. Hat Roofs—decking (pre-cast): Abniverse Products Ltd. Floors: The Granwood Flooring Co. Ltd. Gas Service: The South Eastern Gas Board. Gutters: Finlock Gutters Ltd. Heating and Mot Water Services The "Ray-Heesting" Co. Ltd. Heating Convection Units: Fenton, Byrn & Co. Ltd. Horticulture; Frenest Horn. Ironmongery: Nettlefold & Moser Ltd. Ironwork: Clark Hunt & Co. Ltd.—External; T. W. Painmer & Co. —Staircase Balustrade. Jonery—Doors: etc.: Flush Woodwork Ltd. Loft Lodders: Loft Ladders Ltd. Pointing to Walls internally: Vitresext England) Ltd. Roofs—Flot: Fred. Parker (Roofers) Ltd. Trapaying and Roadworks: W. F. Reece Ltd. Terrazzo: Terrazzo & Tile Products Ltd. Steelwork: Welding Constructions & Repairs Ltd. Windows: Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.



County Primary School, Orpington, Kent

DESIGNED BY OLIVER E. STEER, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., IN COLLABORATION WITH SIDNEY H. LOWETH, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., KENT COUNTY ARCHITECT

THE School is the last of five for which the Kent County Council negotiated a direct contract with the Bristol Aeroplane Company and Messrs. Gilbert-Ash, Ltd., on a schedule of prices for the first of the five Schools.

It was necessary to make the maximum use of prefabricated aluminium construction (which also circumvented the shortage in traditional building labour), and made it possible to build the classrooms in advance of the main building, this being one of the original requirements.

Planning and Design

In course of preparing plans for the School, the Ministry of Education issued Circular 209, restricting the gross area per Child to 52 sq ft and cost to £170 per place, and the School had to be re-designed to these limits.

A good local red facing brick has been used for the classroom gable ends, and this with exposed aggregate concrete
work featured on both aluminium and traditional blocks
gives continuity. The low pitched copper roof of the
Assembly and Dining Halls was chosen to reciprocate the
outline of the aluminium roofs, and such details as the unknapped flint panels and "V" corrugations of the aluminium
sheeting have also been playfully dispensed throughout the
School, again with the object of achieving continuity.

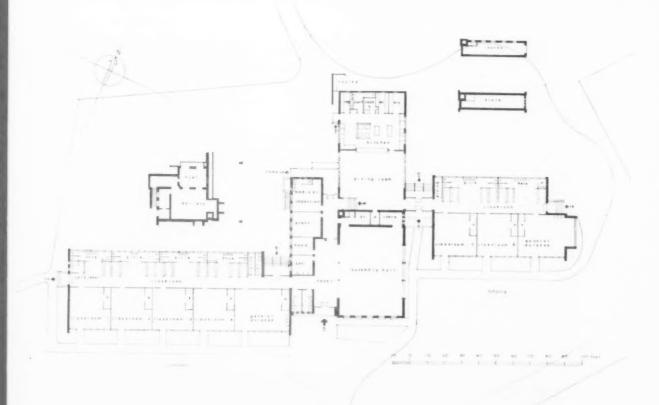
Another architectural problem was to "scale down" the

somewhat high aluminium construction (12ft 0in to eaves), so as to give a more intimate air suited to a Primary School. The small windows in the Assembly Hall gable designed as a foil, are extremely popular with the children, judging from remarks collected by the Head Teacher and Staff, and the bright coloured tartan faience and butterfly in vitreous enamel on the same wall are a source of delight. The stone window surrounds and copings were salvaged from another site acquired by the County.

Planning points of interest include a folding-sliding partition, enabling Foyer and Assembly Hall to be combined, internal lavatories near classrooms, with cloakrails intervening as baffle, and a ramp between playground and P.T. store, so that equipment can be used outside in fine weather. The kitchen is placed at the extreme end of the central block to isolate cooking smells, and has its own service road to the rear.

Construction

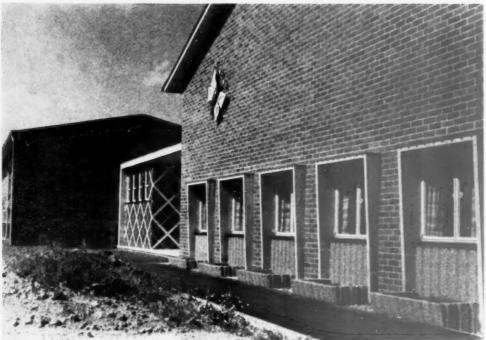
The Classroom wings are of Bristol Aeroplane standard construction with specially designed verges. The Assembly Hall has welded portal frames built-up of 6in × 3in channels neatly scaled with in shaped plates, the exposed legs being galvanized after fabrication. Both the Dining Hall and Kitchen have load bearing walls with orthodox steel trusses. An R.C. slab with woodwool used as permanent shuttering,



Below: a model of the school







spans the administration rooms and foyer, upstand steel beams giving a flat ceiling.

Finishes

The floors to all teaching spaces are oak parquet with thermo-plastic tiles to corridors and quarry tiles to kitchen and lavatories. Wash basins are supported on dwarf walls tiled blue and pink for boys and girls respectively.

Walls generally are decorated in bright colours with pat-

terned wall papers to the Foyer, Staffrooms and on other plastered walls, the ceiling of the Assembly Hall being covered with natural finish insulation board laid diagonally.

Services

The School is centrally heated by radiators from two low-pressure hot-water boilers in a chamber beneath the M.I. Room, domestic hot water being supplied to the basins at a fixed temperature of 95 deg.





Top picture: The Foyer. Below: The Assembly Hall.

Data

Gross area per child 52 sq ft. Cubic content per child 844 c ft. Gross cost per child ... £200. Time taken to build 12 months. Quantity Surveyors: -

E. C. Harris & Partners, 3, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Consultants for electrical and Mechanical services: — J. Stinton Jones & Partners, 21, Gloucester Place, W.1.

Consultants for Structure: — Malcolm Glover & Partners, 273, Terminal House, S.W.1.

County Primary School Orpington Kent

SPONTANEOUS REMARKS FROM CHILDREN ON NEW BUILDING COLLECTED BY TEACHING STAFF

CLASS

It reminded me of the Festival of Britain straight away.—(Ann, 10 yrs.) The little windows in the Hall are good to see people coming in and they won't notice you.—(Wendy, 9 yrs.) The acoustics in the Hall are very good, aren't they?—(Ann, 10 yrs.) It's just like coming in to somebody's house.—(Ann, 9 yrs.) I think the entrance is like the Dome of Discovery, don't you?—(John, 9 yrs.) Smells like a hospital, don't it?—(Boy, 9 yrs.) Makes you feel at home more instead of some other Schools.—(Alan, 9 yrs.) Isn't it nice to have the lavs. inside?—(Wendy, 9 yrs.) The room is nice to sing in because it makes your singing sound much nicer.—(Yvonne, 9 yrs.)

CLASS 2

It's like a hotel with hot and cold water in the class-room.—(Jean, 9 yrs.) I can see my bedroom from where I sit.—(Christine, 9 yrs.) I thought the stock-room was the entrance to a cellar.—(Roger, 9 yrs.) I can see when it's dinner-time with our class clock.—(Stanley, 8 yrs.) It looks very small outside but it's lovely and roomy inside.—(Angela, 8 yrs.) I've never seen shelves over radiators.—(Carol, 8 yrs.) The Hall is like a ballroom.—(Pat, 8 yrs.) Looking into the boiler house. What are all those cameras on the wall? They must have had to dig a big hole before they built this place.—(David, 8 yrs.)

CLASS 3

I think the Hall is best of all.—(Richard, 7 yrs.) The classrooms have very nice big windows.—(Roy, 6 yrs.) I think the pink and blue tiles in the toilets are very nice.—(Bruce, 7 yrs.)





CLASS 4

Unanimously agree that they like the wallpaper and the gaily coloured doors. The doors are like his at home, they push.—(Michael, 6 yrs.) I like the figerators (radiators).—(Hugh, 6 yrs.) I like the lino (block floor).—(Michael, 6 yrs.) The contents of the cupboards will get dusty, for they have no doors.—(Carolyn, 6 yrs.)

CLASS E. Juniors

Nice to have a proper place for our things.—(Pearl, 8 yrs.) Why have Class 4 wallpaper and not us?—(David, 8 yrs.) We have a beautiful pink wall.—(Joyce, 8 yrs.)

CLASS 5

I like the hall. I like the playground. I like the doors.

CLASS E. Infants

I think the wallpaper is nice.—(Elizabeth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.) I do like the "lavies" inside. We don't have to go out in the rain.—(Mary, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.) I like it because we get lots of sun through the windows.—(Peter, 6 yrs.) Isn't it funny when I saw those little windows outside, I thought they were little kitchen windows, but inside they look like little dolls' house windows.—(Peter, 6 yrs.)

CLASS

I like the sand and water, we can play in that.—(Robert, 5 yrs.) I like the playground.—(Brian, 5 yrs.) We've got a new wireless. I hope it works.—(Robin, 5 yrs.) The juniors is nice.—(Martin, 5 yrs.) All like their new school. The Ding Hall is where we eat our dinner, I can smell it cooking.—(James, 5 yrs.)

GENERAL CONTRACTORS: Gilbert-Ash Ltd.; Asphalting: Kent Asphalte Company; Cloakroom Fittings and Ironmongery: Comyn Ching & Co. (London) Ltd.; Copper Roof: Broderick Insulated Structures Ltd.; Decorative Butterfly in Vitreous Enamel: Thomas & Vines Ltd.; Fencing and Balustrading: T. Bibby & Co., S. W. Farmer & Son Ltd., Penfold Fencing & Engineering, J. Salway & Sons Ltd.; Heating: Hopes Heating & Engineering Ltd.; Lighting: Phoenix Electrical Co. (London) Ltd.; Oak Parquet: Onsite Flooring Company; Sanitary Goods: Roberts Adlard & Co. Ltd.; Steelwork: Smith Walker Ltd.; Thermo Plastic Tiles: Armstrong Cork Co. Ltd.; Tiling (Walls and Floor): Summers & Company; Windows: Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

The Building Exhibition

RECENT discussion among several architects brought out the fact that later this year there is to be another edition of that most important institution The Olympia Building Exhibition. We discussed what we thought might be done to assist builder and architect visitors to obtain greater benefit from the time and trouble expended in making the journey to Olympia from all parts of these islands. I fear that many of the ideas put forward could not be put into practice in time for this autumn as no doubt much of the display space is already allocated, arrangements made, and even designs have been prepared. There is still time to take advantage of some of the other ideas as it is doubtful that much detailed preparation is yet in hand.

The first suggestion was that circulation spaces, or at least some of the main ones, might be made wider than in the past, to assist movement generally as this seems to be such a popular exhibition that it is often very uncomfortably crowded. The second was that in order to reduce the very haphazard appearance of former exhibitions the displays in each hall, or parts of each hall, should be designed as a co-ordinated whole to show the good effect that can be achieved by cooperation with architects: this should lead to greater uniformity of the stands, thus demonstrating that the building industry can give a lead towards better designed exhibitions instead being, as in past years, a grand display of extremely unco-ordinated individualism for which the building industry appears to be renowned in the public eye. Unfortunately completely uniform stands are not applicable to a proportion of the exhibits as many firms like to make their stands from their own products, but there should be whole groups such as the paint exhibits, which could be treated uniformly, at least when viewed from the corridors. One result from this idea of co-ordinated designs might be the grouping of firms showing similar products so that we, the users, could better compare the goods offered to us by a number of producers. There seemed general agreement that the exhibition would benefit from grouping of like products, as most of those who visit the exhibition have very little, or even no interest, in certain groups of products; for example, few architects are interested in concrete mixers, barrows, ladders, hoists and similar contractors plant, while only certain of the contractors are interested in woodworking machines. It would allow the spending of more of the short time available to most visitors among the exhibits of interest to them instead of having to use the time wandering about trying to find those displays which each individual would most wish to see,

The third suggestion which seemed to appeal to us all, and one which could

so easily be put into practice, was that advertising matter likely to be handed out to us, the visitors, should be uniform in size to simplify its handling and, in addition, it should be confined to giving us the sort of information we need for future reference, such as types, sizes, colours, qualities and prices. Better advertising literature from these two important aspects would pay those responsible for its preparation and distribution, as it would be more likely to be retained and used. Large and costly so-called catalogues consisting mainly of photographs are much less useful than a small amount of concentrated information.

The fourth suggestion was that those goods displayed which conformed to a B.S. might be clearly marked both on the exhibits and in the literature handed out to us as it would assist us with our specification writing. Further, the products displayed should be typical of normal production and not goods specially cleaned up, polished, plated, etc., so that we see what we might expect to receive if we made a

There was a plea from two members of the discussion that exhibits should be as educational as possible in their presentation and should therefore stress such matters as the correct methods and positions for applying or fixing materials and components. This type of information appeals to architects, surveyors, builders and students alike and might well tend to improve building technique and, in its turn, the quality of building. Examples of work well done are badly needed in these days of ever-falling quality of workmanship. Price is undoubtedly still of great importance but quality giving reduced maintenance costs is an even greater necessity to the building industry's clients. In the past some of the trade associations' exhibits have been excellent as a means of education, which manufacturers of particular products

might well emulate.

Several of us felt it important that those exhibitors having materials and components of dimensions applicable to the 3ft 4in modular grid should make a feature of them as there are growing indications of interest in this means of securing better co-ordination of building. Furthermore there must already be demands, especially among those responsible for school building following the lead of the M.o.E., for components to suit this basic module.

There was an expression of opinion that those commissioned to design exhibits should bear in mind that exhibits are to display goods to possible purchasers; this factor is much more important than achieving some wonderfully clever design which dwarfs completely the goods which the stand is intended to sell. At the last exhibition there were several examples of stands which were extremely interesting from

the point of view of experimental design but their display as a whole had little or no bearing on the exhibitors' production and can have been of little commercial assistance. We all agreed that good design was of the utmost importance but it was only good design if it helped to sell the exhibitor's products.

It may be assumed that certain of the Government departments, and the stations of D.S.I.R. in particular, will again exhibit, but let us hope that they will be more simple and direct in their manner of presentation of the very valuable information they wish to "put over" than they have been in the past. Too often these official exhibits have been such clever pieces of the art of the display artist that they have become incomprehensible to the ordinary builder and his employees.

The insoluble problem of all exhibitions is how to reduce the wear and tear on the bodies of the visitors resulting from standing and walking about on concrete floors for long periods interspaced only with meals at monopoly prices, whether taken at bars or in restaurants.

The one point we could not decide upon was whether the exhibition was or was not worthwhile to the industry. Quite obviously some parts of the building material trade have decided that it is not worthwhile as there has been a noticeable absence of displays in some major branches of building trade production. On the other hand many firms, in fact an increasing number, must have decided the exhibition is worthwhile since they never fail to reappear. Our general reaction, however, seemed to be that if there is to be an exhibition at all then the more firms represented the better it is for the visitors to compare the claims of the products displayed.

DUTCH UNCLE

M.O.W. LECTURES

CROYDON, January 26th, at 7.30 p.m., PRESTRESSED CONCRETE.—Speaker: F Walley, Civil Engineer, Ministry of Works, at the Croydon Polytechnic, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, S.E.25.

WANDSWORTH, January 26th, at 7.30 p.m., STRUCTURAL USES OF TIMBER.— Speaker: J. R. M. Prole, Chief Architect, Timber Development Association, at the Wandsworth Technical Institute, Wandsworth High Street, S.W.18.

LANCASTER, January 27th, at 7.15 p.m.
WORKING RULE AGREEMENTS.
Speaker: Stanley May, Secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (North Western Region), at the Technical College, Lancaster

READING, January 27th, at 7.15 p.m.
GOOD PRACTICE IN PLUMBING.—
Speaker: G. Lloyd Ackers, Chief Sanitary Engineer, Ministry of Works, at the Congregational
Church Hall, 89, Broad Street, Reading.

BARNSLEY, Jameary 27th, at 7.15 p.m.
ESSENTIALS OF GOOD CONCRETING—
Speaker: E. H., MacMillen, Superintending Civil Engineer, Ministry of Works, at the Technical College, Church Street, Barnsley.



South East Elevation



FLATS

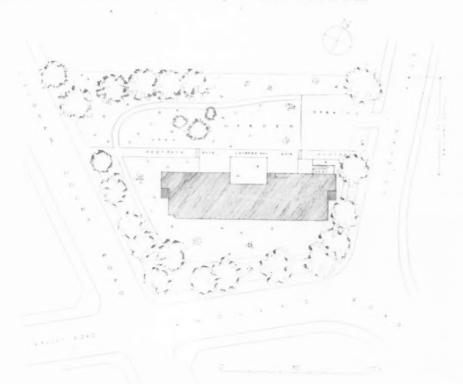
ARCHITECT:
W'ALTER SEGAL
(Walter and Eva Segal)

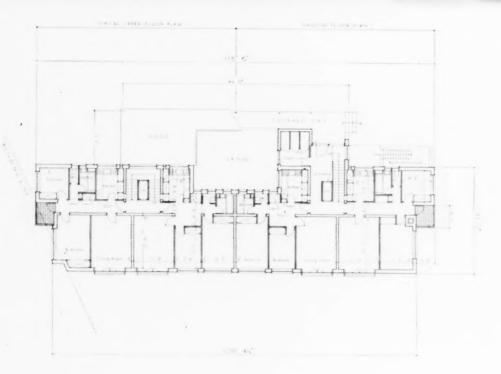
THIS small block of sixteen flats stands on a corner site in Streatham framed by well-shaped and mature trees which were to be retained. The site is divided into a southern freehold portion and a northern strip of land of a width of 66ft. which is held under a lease from British Railways, Southern Region. Underneath the leasehold area there is a brick railway tunnel, and upon this portion no buildings may be erected. The building had, therefore, to be planned on the freehold site and had in consequence to be placed nearer to the road than might otherwise have been intended.

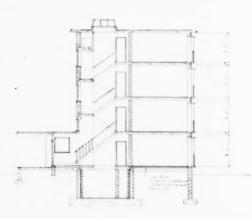


View from the West

Leigham Court Road, Streatham







One of the living rooms



Furthermore on this site road aspect is also south aspect, and this conditioned the plans of the individual flats. The building was so arranged that all living rooms and the larger part of the bedrooms face south; some bedrooms face east and an equal number have west aspect. No living or bedroom faces north,

This plan necessitated every available inch of frontage, and on the west side the building line was oversailed by some three feet camouflaging part of the window wall on the west elevation as a "bay" to meet the requirements and use the facilities afforded under the London Building Acts. This effort to cope with by-laws and yet achieve a plan resulted in a law-produced kink in the south elevation. Even so the building line on one side was oversailed by ½ inch or so as was established on the site. But a long building could be constructed on this corner site hemmed in by three more or less arbitrary building lines.

The south portion in front of the block is planned as a quiet garden, and the building is kept back a sound distance from the trees to avoid any disturbance of the foundations by the innumerable small roots that are the source of so much trouble; this distance between building and trees furthermore permits the sun





The entrance and covered way

to reach the rooms at the time and season when it matters most, e.g., in spring, autumn and winter.

The leasehold land, too, will form a garden mainly for the children; here they will play under parental supervision from the kitchens of the flats which all face on to this part of the site.

Access to the building is from the northern portion of the site, too; through-connection from Leigham Court Road to Leigham Vale has been avoided to exclude "short-cutters." The block is thus reached from Leigham Vale, e.g., the quieter of the two roads.

In the planning of the flats two considerations apart from orientation were pre-eminent. One was the arrangement of the rooms in such a manner as to obtain sound insulation between the flats by planning; the noisy rooms are planned nearest to the main staircases and share party walls, while the quiet rooms are arranged in the rear of the flats. Noisy rooms are next to noisy rooms, and quiet rooms, e.g., bedrooms, are paired with quiet rooms.

The other aim was to get halls and passages with direct light and avoid the gloomy entrances so typical of normal flats. This has been made possible without any increase in circulation area and without the nowadays fashionable practice of chopping into two disjointed pieces the space for circulation; this latter relic of bad inter-war planning at best achieves a directly lit entrance area and then uses the living room for through-

circulation to a meagre and badly ventilated dark passage which gives access to bedrooms and bathroom.

The flats have french windows for the living rooms, a simple device which permits in good weather the whole room to become an open space and avoids the usual clumsy balcony in front of the living room which robs it of its day- and sunlight. Separate balconies have been provided for the end flats with access from the passages. They permit a wider and more flexible use than the conventional birdcage in front of the living room; the baby can be left here in quietness; and there are other uses equally important.

Owing to the poor type of clay, the presence of the large number of trees and the existence of the brick tunnel particular care was taken to ensure both deep foundations well below the shrinkage zone of the clay and to achieve even loading of the soil, one of the best safeguards against differential settlement in an even clay bed. The walls are constructed in load-bearing brickwork and the foundation walls were rod reinforced to resist failure over a 5ft. span. All solid floors are in hollow tile with battens in Bulldog clips, soundproofing and tongued and grooved boarding. Hollow block partitions are provided throughout.

The roof is insulated by Vermiculite screed and covered with rock asphalt. The windows are purpose made to conform to a 2ft. module. All internal door frames are standard steel.



Balcony Details

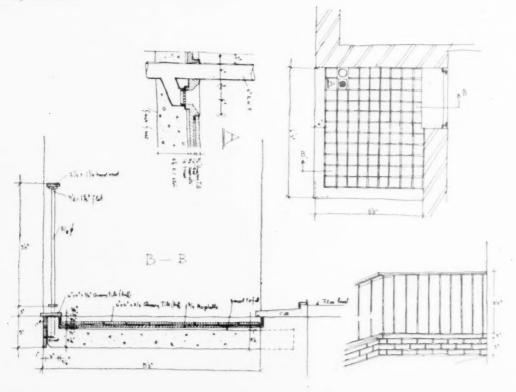
Flats at Streatham

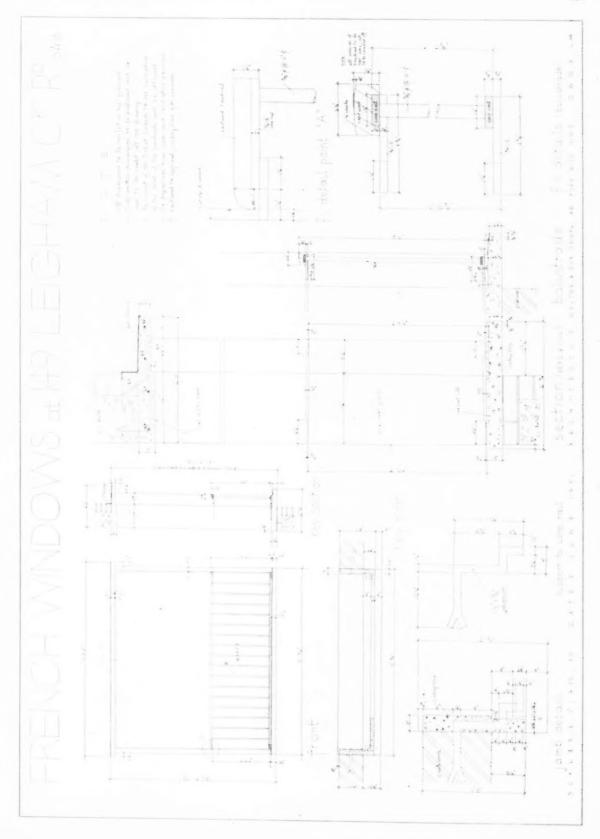
Silvergrey facing bricks with a low absorption (6 per cent.) were used; with solid brick walls the moisture content is an important factor.

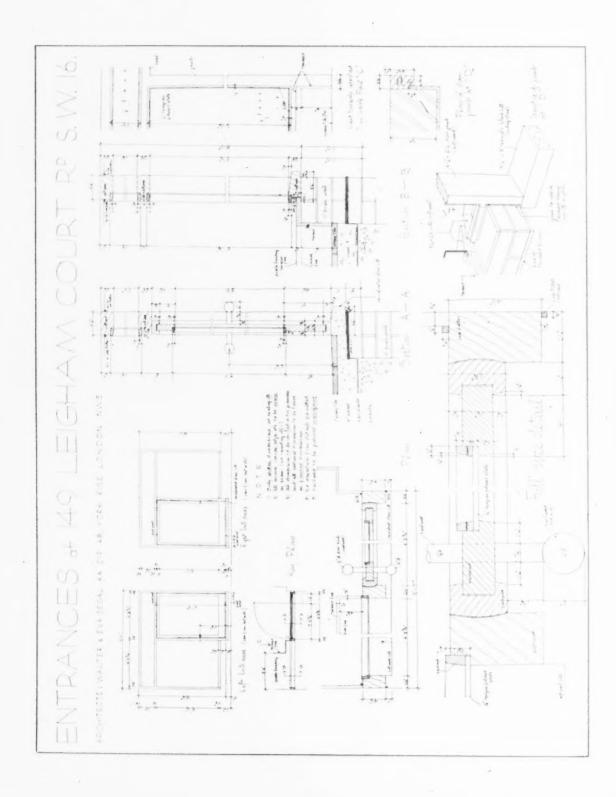
Central heating and hot water are provided to all flats from a boiler house in the basement. All services run in a deep duct under the building and are readily accessible. The cold storage tanks were planned on top of the staircases and under the main roof; the temptation to put tank towers on top of the roof and shape them like funnels or pill boxes was resisted on grounds of sound planning.

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Stone: Grilingstone, Girling Ferro-Concrete Co. Ltd.; Windows: Williams & Williams Ltd.; Reconstructed
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BY EDWARD ARDIZZONE

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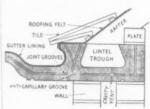
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C O R R E S P O N D E N C E

The Building Industry

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir,-The recent exchange of letters between the Minister of Works and the President of the R.I.B.A. could, if its implications were taken to heart, be-

come historic.

Very few of us, I think, are wholly content with present-day building technique. The old guard resent a compulsory austerity which seems to be anything but temporary; the avantgarde are chastened to discover that new methods" are not inevitably cheaper, and seem now to regard the contemporary ideal as an alternative æsthetic. No one's conscience is put at rest by blaming high cost on to "low productivity per man hour" or price rings. Only the most brutalized local authority architect is satisfied that reducing areas is the right way to keep rents down. Facts and figures of American practice brought home by Mr. Waterhouse's team were, despite the difficulty of comparison, a shock and an accusation. Results achieved by the Barnet Research team, or by the Hertfordshire schools office are a disquieting reminder.

To say in defence that the building industry should mechanize itself or that architects should spend some part of their training on building sites, although perhaps just; is not enough. To treat the situation as the occasion for a slanging match and the grinding of private axes is enjoyable-but it could go on indefinitely, with charge

and counter-charge,

Builders could quote endless evidence to prove architects incompetence. Architects likewise could show unanswerable builders stupidity; and clients need only flourish final accounts to shame both. The reactionaries can admonish the progressives and the progressives can point accusingly at Portland Place; and still no-one need own-

Everyone is justified. Meanwhile a great many people need a great number of new buildings in the right places at a reasonable cost-which they don't

The study of this inadequacy of architecture is a study in inter-dependence. If you begin with the architects unwillingness to experiment with technique you find that the building indusbeing largely brought traditional methods, cannot adapt itself quickly or easily and so penalizes If you inherently economic ideas. begin with the builders' indifference to job-planning you are confronted by unpredictable fluctuations in the supply of materials and components. Slow and wasteful site-organization may be put down to builders' conservatism, but it derives partly from the architect's indifference to modes of assembly which his designs entail, and partly from lack of dimensional coordination of components. The architect's inattention to modes of assembly brings into question the teaching of construction in schools of architecture involving the policy of architectural education as a whole. Site organization and modes of assembly also call forth the question of builders' training, so it is unreal to consider archi-tects' training apart from builders' training,

To ponder a particular technique which may be claimed to reduce costs and increase speed—prefabrication, for example—is to question the present and contracting system, tendering since prefabrication requires detailed collaboration between designer, maker and assembler from the start; and long-term orders. Whereas the present system is for the architect to work out all his construction before the builder sees the drawings. Thus the architect's professional isolation becomes suspect.

And so on and so on. . .

It is borne in upon one that to improve the situation it is necessary to modify the whole pattern of interdependence, not merely parts of it. If, for example, the contracting system were changed to allow for collaboration between architect and builder, then architectural education would need revision to provide for organized study of manufacturing and assembly methods. Or-if systematic training in job-planning and site-organization is to be given to builders, then among other things the present architectclient relationship will need revision to allow much more time for the working out of the construction, and less scope for variations in mid-contract. More than this, it would call for organized and continuous co-operation between architect, builder and materials manufacturers-with some system of longterm planning to ensure supply.

Contractors can only make better use of mechanical plant if they reorganize themselves into larger units and have some assurance about the flow of work ahead. This long-term planning between all parties the situation-architect, materials manufacturer, builder, plant-maker and client; at least, the larger clients local authority and government.

In one sense the comprehensiveness of the problem is daunting enough to result in mere isolated tinkerings here and there. Collective responsibility on such a scale so easily leads to impotence—because there 18 established convention of continuous collaboration between the agencies responsible. This kind of situation is perhaps one of the major problems of our society-the fragmentation of the cultural pattern into separate entities.

Yet the occasion seems ripe for change because all the parties to the situation are dissatisfied. Neither builders, nor architects, nor teachers

of architecture, nor materials manufacturers, nor the Government (witness Mr. Eccles' letter) are content that the Nor, of course, is the ordinary vate" client. present system is the best possible.

Mr. Robertson, it would seem, has promised to make the first move, and no doubt in due course we shall hear of a committee being set up. Let its membership be representative! its terms of reference be wide!

But perhaps the appropriateness and the effectiveness of ultimate changes will depend upon how much we want them and how many of us want them?

I am, etc., JOHN CARTER.

Model Byelaws re Buildings

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir,-The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has recently published its Model Building Byelaws, which will be used by Local Authorities throughout the Country to bring their own byelaws up to date.

This Association has been gravely concerned at the low standard of "Thermal Insulation" required to fulfil the provisions of byelaw No. 84. Many of the forms of construction sanctioned-some of which are cited below -fall far short of the modern minimum standards of insulation.

(a) Roofs and Ceilings. A pitched roof covered with tiles or slates on battens and felt, or, alternatively, a roof which has a thermal transmittance coefficient ("U" value) of not more than 0.42.

(b) Walls of not less than 81 in thickness of solid brickwork or blocks.
These would have a "U" value of about 0.44 and 0.49 respectively.

(c) Ground Floors of 4in nominal thickness tongued and grooved boarding on timber joists, (which would have a "U" value of about 0.43), or floors so constructed as to have a "U" value of not more than 0.40.

In comparison, it will be recalled that the technical appendices of the Housing Manual from 1944 onwards (issued by the same Ministry) made the (issued by the same states of following recommendations:—

value should not exceed 0.20.
(b) Walls. "U" values of 0.20 to 0.25 are recommended and 0.30 is suggested as an absolute maximum.

(c) Ground Floors. The technical

appendices states: —
"The "U" value for a solid ground floor is 0.15 to 0.20 depending on the finish and this is acceptable. A joisted wood floor with tongued and grooved boarding properly ventilated provides poor insulation as its " value is as high as 0.40. A standard of not more than 0.30 should be aimed at and to attain this it is necessary to introduce insulating material below the boarding. All experience in results, however, goes to show that the present practice of providing properly constructed

ground floors is a considerable improvement over the ventilated, joisted and boarded ground-floors.

In addition, in recent years various official committees have reported, and many official documents have been published, regarding the thermal insulation of houses. All have been unanimous in recommending higher standards of insulation and it is generally agreed that thermal transmittance coefficients in the region of 0.20 are not desirable, but are fairly easy to obtain with little or no additional cost.

The new byelaw will undoubtedly add greatly to the difficulties of all those-including the Ministries concerned-who are striving to secure reasonable standards of thermal

insulation,

This Association feels that the publication of this byelaw is a retrograde step and the Ministry has failed to take advantage of a valuable opportunity of securing a major contribution to the solution of the Nation's fuel problems.

Before the war, this country had a relatively plentiful and cheap supply of fuel, but the position is different today and structures which might have been considered reasonably satisfactory then are, in the opinion of this Association, no longer acceptable. Nevertheless, the byelaw allows of even lower standards of insulation than were common before the war. Furthermore, the effort to encourage the use of more efficient fuel-burning appliances will be largely wasted if the heat produced by them is dissipated with unnecessary rapidity to the outer air.

Finally, there is a serious danger that Local Authorities will, after reading the Byelaws, consider that, if its provisions are met, they will be erecting properly insulated houses. This, as has been insulated houses. This, as has shown, is far from being the case.

Strenuous efforts were made by this Association and other bodies to obtain a satisfactory alteration to the byelaws when they were issued in draft form, but, unfortunately, these were successful.

It is understood that there will be no revision of the byelaws for ten years, but, having regard to the fact that during that time some millions of houses are expected to be built, it is felt that publicity should be given to this matter now.

> I am, etc, H. F. PAYNE, Secretary, Structual Insulation Association.

Code of Practice for Walls and Partitions of Blocks and of Slabs

The Council for Codes of Practice for Buildings has now issued in final form Code 122, "Walls and Partitions of Blocks and of Slabs." It was drawn up by Committees convened on behalf of the Council by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Incor-porated Association of Architects and

Surveyors, and the present Code is a revision of the draft previously issued for comment. Copies may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 24/28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 9s post free, reference CP122 (1952).

Timber Notes

OR the architect and builder 1953 holds good prospects in the use of timber and its associated materials, even though the all-important restric tion upon the use of softwood will probably remain throughout the year.

With freedom to import without limit from all parts of the world, the softwood importers will be able to offer a wide variety in choice to the consumer, though the first few months will see scarcities in some areas for European redwood. However, this will not be widespread, for some firms bought heavily in these timbers last September for delivery in the first part of 1953. The level of softwood stocks will be high, with Canadian Douglas fir and hemlock forming a considerable proportion for the beginning of 1953, gradually diminishing as shipments flow more freely from Europe.

As to softwood prices, there were remarkable changes in 1952, the year having started with prices at £93 a standard; falling rapidly in the summer to £64; and then climbing steadily to the present figure of £75. The market the present figure of £75. is strong at the moment, and what slight variations have been seen in recent weeks have been upwards. Little can be expected for a few Later months in the price structure. in the year, however, with stocks high and the advantage with the buyers, it should be possible to bring down softwood prices from the current level.

Hardwood stocks are also good, and there will no doubt be a greater demand for them now that private housebuilding has been given a measure of The softwood content will freedom. be restricted, of course, to 1.6 standards maximum per thousand feet, but light hardwoods can be used freely. Prices in hardwoods are most reasonable with the new freedom to buy from the whole of the sterling area, and many European prices are quoted lower than they have been for months. The Yugoslav beech and oak prices for instance, have been considerably reduced. There has been some attempt to increase tropical hardwood prices, without success, and such woods as mahogany are at low prices. Prospects for hardwoods, both as regards price and quantity, are good for the building trade.

Freedom to buy plywoods has now been granted to the trade, and stocks are still excellent. This continues to be a weak market, and there is general expectation in the plywood trade that prices will fall in 1953. The new prices are expected to be settled about Advantages here lie with the March. user. A drive will be made during 1953 to increase the use of plywood in Britain, particularly in housing, while decorative work for the Coronation is expected to take up large supplies. There need be no fear of any shortage during the year.

Wallboard imports during the first half of 1953 have been set at a low figure, mainly because of the considerable stocks resting in the country. There is no doubt that imported building boards will be scarce from about April onwards, unless further permission is given for bigger imports. Stocks of home-produced boards should be good, and there is no suggestion of any shortage of building boards as a whole, only in imported Prices are likely to be higher than in the slump period in the second half of 1952. Pressure is being placed upon the Government to protect the home wallboard mills by restricting imports until the British mills can work to full capacity.

Those who make use of British timbers can expect favourable prices for most species, as the home timber merchants are passing through a thin time, and there are no signs that the market

is getting better for them.

War Damage Payments

The War Damage Commission paid out £57 million during 1952, compared with £72 million in 1951 and £92 million in 1950. The average weekly rate of payments in the last quarter of 1952 was £914,000.

The Commission paid 117,000 "cost of works" claims for repairs during the year, and made 30,000 payments on account. The amount involved was £48 million, of which £47 million was paid to private owners and the remainder to local and other public authorities. About £26 million was for the repair and rebuilding of houses.

Other principal items were: commercial buildings £61 million; facchurches, tories. £61 million; million; shops, £24 million.

The average individual payment during 1952 was £410, compared with £342 in 1951 and £262 in 1950.

Value payments amounted to nearly £9 million, of which £2 million related to houses.

Greater London's share of the total

was £38 million.

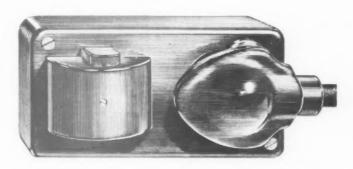
Total war damage payments by the Commission now amount to £1,077 million in 4,520,000 separate payments. Contributions by property owners during and after the war amounted to nearly £200 million.

Mr. William D. Bryant, Public Relations Officer of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, has been elected Chairman of the London District of the Institute of Journalists for the year 1953, and has also been reelected to the Council of the Institute. Before his appointment to the National Federation, Mr. Bryant was Assistant Editor of The Builder.

left hand...right hand

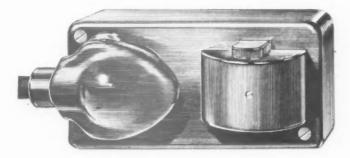
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Established in 1873

TRIPLE SERVICE FOR ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS

Telephone: RENown 1321

NEUCHATEL

THE NEUCHATEL ASPHALTE CO. LTD. 58. Victoria Street, London, S.W.I.

BRANCHES:

Glasgow Edinburgh Newcastle Manchester Frome Birmingham Cardiff Plymouth Portsmouth Belfast

ASPHALTE TANKING FLOORING ROOFING

NACOFELT

DECORATIVE FLOORING TILES

weather control

Although scientists have achieved some success in producing rain, there is no method of preventing it raining which taken by and large is probably all for the best. Whatever the future may bring, at the present time we can ensure 100% protection against the weather. For weatherproofing and waterproofing buildings, PLASTEX in invaluable. It is not affected by temperature, will not wash away, and will remain permanently in position in either hot or cold weather.

PLASTEX will stick to any surface, and is used just as supplied without applying heat. It can be applied with trowel or putty knife, from & inch to 1 inch thick, according to requirements . . . A sure protection against rain and snow-water.

PLASTER

44 lb. of 'PLASTEX' will cover 100 sq. fc. inch thick

A READY FOR USE PLASTIC COMPOUND FOR

- REPAIRING ROOFS OF ALL TYPES
- STOPPING LEAKS
- COVERING NEW ROOFS
- RE-COVERING FELT ROOFS
- REPAIRING & WATERPROOFING ALL TYPES OF BRICKWORK



- WATERPROOFING CONSTRUCTIONS BELOW GROUND LEVEL
- STOPPING CRACKS IN BRICKWORK, WOOD-WORK & METALWORK
- WATERPROOFING JOINTS ROUND SKYLIGHTS. WINDOW SASHES & REPAIRING GUTTERS



CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)

(These prices apply to material purchased in the quantities named or otherwise as might be expected for a new building of medium size.)

January 1, 1953

Joi a new outland	jamas y 1, 1223
AGGREGATES AND SAND	BRICKLAYERS' SUNDRIES— AIR BRICKS 9 3in 9 6in 9 9in 12 9in Iron each 1/10 3/- 4/8 6/1 Galvanized do do. 3/8 6/1 9/6 11/11 Terra Cotta . do. 1/3 2/6 6/- 10/2 Chimney pots, Terra 1ft 2ft 3ft 4ft
inch granite chippings 60/- more) Sharp washed sand	Chimney pots, Terra 1ft 2ft 3ft 4ft Cotta (11 to 25) do. 6/7 11/6 26/- 44/9
Pit sand	PARTITIONS—
Building sand 20/3 Broken brick 17/6 1½ inch shingle 20/−	Per Yard super. Blocks keyed for plastering. Full 60 Yds 25 Yds
Cartage of muck	2in Solid clinker blocks 3/2 3/8 4/8
BUILDING MATERIALS AS DESCRIBED, CENTRAL	3in. do
LONDON CEMENTS packed in paper bags Per ton	4\frac{1}{2}\in \text{do.} \text{6/10} \text{6/3} \text{9/4} \text{5/5} \text{6/-}
Portland in 6 ton lots	Smooth in lieu of keyed face, extra per
Do., Rapid hardening (6 ton lots)	side 2d 3d 5d
Cement "Aquacrete" (do.) 132/6 Do., "417" or "Polar" (do.) 132/6 Do., "White" (1 ton lots) 251/6	SINKS Fireclay white glazed in and out—standard quality.
	24 × 18in 30 × 18in 30 × 20in London pattern, no overflow,
LIME— 123 - (1 ton loads) deliv'd.	6in deep
LIME- 123 (1 ton loads) deliv'd. Hydrated including 120 6 (2/3 do.) do. and paper 110 6 (4/5 do.) do. Ground bags 109 (6 do.) do.	
	FLUE LININGS PLAIN, CIRCULAR Foot lineal Bach Foot lineal Fach
PLASTER— Keenes, coarse, pink (2 ton lots) 185 6 ton	9in diameter 3/8 11/-
Do. do. white (do.)	10in do 4/6 13/6 12in do 8/6 25/6
Do. finish (do.) 143/3 do. Hardwall, do. (do.) 146/9 do.	9in diameter, beaded end, 12in high 4/9
Sirapite, do. (2 ton to 3 ton 19 cwt lots). 135/3 do. Do. finish (do.) . 143/3 do. Hardwall, do. (do.) . 146/9 do. Plaster, coarse, pink (do.) . 134/- do. Do. do. white (do.) . 142/6 do. Plaster baseboard (25 to 149 vds) . 2/9 Yard Sup	FLUE PIPES AND FITTINGS 4in 5in 6in
Do (150 to 200 vds) 2/5 do.	Heavy asbestos type, 6ft. length 14/9 20/3 25/8 Do. 3ft length 7/5 10/5 12/10
3 in Jute scrim (100 yd roll) 87 each Cow hair (under 3 cwt) 97 6 cwt	Do. bends
FIRECLAY— Stourbridge, loose (1 ton lots)	Bends
	DRAINAGE GOODS GLAZED STONEWARE STANDARD LIST
BRICKS	4in 6in 9in
BACKING BRICKS (In truck loads)— Flettons 108/- per 1,000 delivered Do. Keved 110/- do.	ORDINARY TYPE—EACH Pipes in 2 feet lengths 1/8 2/6 4/6 Bends
Do. Keyed	Junctions (4in on 4in, 6in on 6in, 9in on 9in)
White	Gullies with 4in outlets 6/3 6/10 11/3 4in horizontal inlets
Firebricks—2½ inch	4in vertical ditto
STOCK BRICKS—	Adjustment to Current Cost
Mild stocks	2 ton lots Less than 2 ton lots
First do	or more 100 pieces Under
FACINGS (ex truck or lorry)— Rustics	"Best" pipes and or more 100 pieces fittings. Percentages to
White	add 67½ 87½ 97½ Further percentages to be independently added in respect of: British Standard pipes, etc. 10. "Best" Tested pipes, 37½.
Do, bullnose 501/- do, Reds (Multi sand faced) 260/- do, White glazed stretchers 1280 - do,	British Standard Tested, 47½.
Do. headers 1260/- do.	IRON DRAINAGE GOODS— Under 2 ton lots.
Do. bullnose 1600 – do. Do. double stretchers 1700 – do.	Each 4in 6in
Do. double headers 1500 – do. Breeze fixing bricks 20/9 per 100	Cast iron pipes, 9 feet long
Fire tiles and lumps 31/6 foot cube Wall ties— $8'' \times \frac{1}{16}''$, black 75/- per cwt.	Do. 4 feet do
Cement mortar (1:3) hand- made	Short bend
The same of the sa	

16/6

22/9 12/9

15/6

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued).

DRAINAGE GOODS—Continued GULLEY PARTS— 4in 6in Traps, high level, invert 23/6 57/- each Inlet, bellmouth pattern 16/- 24/6 do. Do. with one vertical branch 23/6 38/- do. Do. with two do. 53/- 95/- do. Sealed cover, with felt washer 8/6 18/- do.	PRECAST CONCRETE LINTOLS— 1:2:4—Jin material, finished with fair exposed faces, including all form-work and one Jin diameter mild steel rod reinforcement to each 4Jin in width. Per foot lineal delivered to site. 4Jin × 6in 9in × 9in 13Jin × 9in 18in × 9in 4/- 6/- 7/8 9/6 11/6
RAINWATER SHOES 4in 6in With vertical inlet and rebated top 27/- 72/- each Extension piece, 6in high 17/- 17/6 do. Flat loose coated grating 3/6 4/- do. Loose solid coated cover 5/9 6/- do.	STONE PER FOOT CUBE in random blocks not exceeding 20ft average in each. BATH STONE F.O.R. SOUTH LAMBETH— Monks Park 6/8 St. Aldhelm 7/8 Doulting 7/4
MANHOLE CHANNELS, Each WHITE GLAZED— Each 4in 6in 9in Straight, 2 feet long . 13/3 18/8 31/11 Taper, ditto . . 22/— 22/— 33/— Bends, main, half section . 25/4 36/4 59/5	STONE F.O.R. NINE ELMS— Portland brown Whitbred 7/5. Over 20ft average cube blocks extra cost. Beer 6/11.
Ditto, branch, ditto	Softwood—sawn—random lengths. Per Standard. Carcassing quality . £100 Per cubic foot.
BROWN GLAZED CHANNELS— Based on standard list (less than 100 pieces) Half-round main channel (2ft long) 2/6 3/8 6/8 Extra for stop ends 2/6 3/8 6/8 Extra for outlets 5/- 7/5 - Channel bends with splayed ends 7/5 11/1 -	Joinery quality £110 and up 13/4 Plain edged unsorted flooring, per square
MANHOLE COVERS— Black 24 × 18in Light foot traffic 29/- each Do. Strong do. 47/- do. Do. Light car traffic 99/9 do. Do. Road traffic 150/- do.	SUNDRIES
SUNDRIES— Galvanized Manhole steps	Cut Clasp Nails
ROOFING MATERIALS WELSH SLATES (delivered)— Quantity 1,000 to 100 to 1 to 1,999 100 to 99 Sizes in inches 22 × 11	Prime ‡in lin ft cube African mahogany 2/4 2/6 28/ Honduras ditto 3/8 4/2 50/ Portuguese Guinea ditto 3/1 3/3 36/ African walnut 2/5 2/7 29/ Australian ditto 5/6 5/10 65/ English oak 4/3 4/6 50/ Yugoslavian ditto 3/4 3/7 40/ Burma and Siam Teak 4/8 5/- 56/-
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	QUALITY, STANDARD SOFTWOOD DOORS. 1 in, 4 Panels, horizontal, moulded both sides, in quantites of
5,000 lots	from 12 to 49.
TILES (Broseley and Staffordshire)— per 1,000 per 100 10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} Machine made	2' 9" × 6' 6" 2in do., but top panel open, with beads.
Do., hand made, sand faced 272/- 38/- Hips, valleys and angles 29/3 per dozen	2' 6" × 6' 6" at 71/- each at 55/3 each. 2' 9" × 6' 6" 2ins 3 panel, do. as last. 2' 9" × 6' 6" 2ins, 2 panel
Plain concrete tiles Per 1,000 Per 100 160/9 19/6	2' 3" × 6' 6" at 67/3 each 2' 3" × 6' 6" at 65/9 each ditto as last.
Sheeting asbestos corrugated, 6in pitch (23 to 85 5/8 yard super yard lots)	at 52/9 each. 2' 0" × 6' 6" at 63/3 each 2' 0" × 6' 6" at 63/3 each 2' 6" × 6' 6" at 63/6 each
$7\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{16}$ hook bolts and nuts (do.)	at 57/- each
Do. do. bituminous	IRONMONGERY
ROOFING FELT— Sanded bitumen felt (55lb) . 1/- Yard Super Ditto, but 75lb in weight . 1/6 Do. Inodorous felt, best quality . 3/- Do.	Cast iron Butts, per pair Hinges, spring, single action regulating, japanned, each 6 9 9 - 12 - 15 -

3/-2/4 2/-1/8 1/9 lb • •

Do. Do.

Do.

anned, each
Do. but double action

spring only, each .. —
Do. blank only, each .. —

• •

Ditto, second quality Underlining.

Sheathing ... Galvanized felring nails





A properly typed letter should take minutes, not half-an-hour. But in a noisy room who can be expected even to think properly ! Lots of little sounds become big noises - to someone else. You can't prevent other people's noise battering into your thoughts, ruining your work, jangling your nerves . . . unless, of course, you consult Cullum. Cullum know how to sponge up sounds before they can cause harm.

You must have heard of Cullum.

Sound control by



THE ACOUSTIC CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

HORACE W. CULLUM & CO. LTD., FLOWERS MEWS, LONDON, N.19. Tel. ARC 2662-3-4-5

THE

DERWENT COMBINATION GRATE

Efficient and economical fire provides heat for a large oven, fast-boiling hotplate with extension hob; hot closet. Ample domestic hot water and controlled room warmth. Overnight burning.



ECONOMICAL

BOILERS B33 and B22

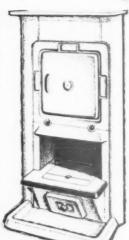
Waterway encircles fire and gives high output per square foot of heating surface. Bright, clean finish, minimum cleaning. B33 has steel water jacket, B.22 cast-iron.



FOUR

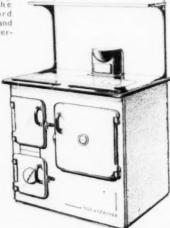
MILFORD oven-over Fire COMBINATION GRATE

At last, the perfect oven-overfire grate. For space heating, water heating, cooking. Has withstood every test. Boiling space for five saucepans. Flue cleaning without removing ovens.



CROMFORD COOKER

The perfect all-purpose stove Cooking, Water heating. Space heating. The economical Cromford burns any solid fuel and can be regulated for overnight slow burning.

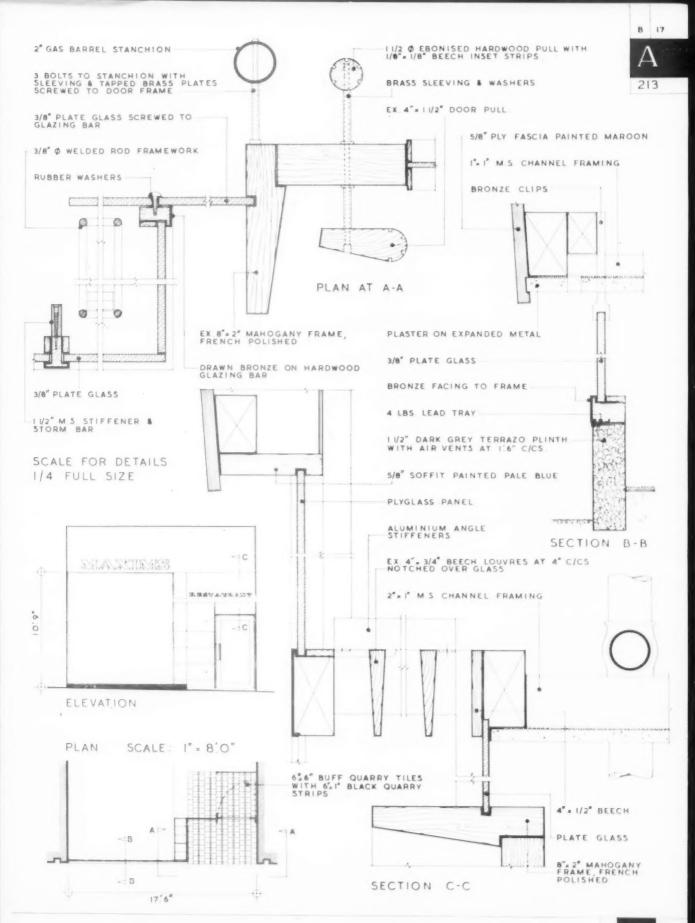


MINISTRY OF FUEL AND

GLOW-WORM

GLOW-WORM BOILERS LTD . DERWENT FOUNDRY - MILLS

London Showrooms: 22-24 Buckingham Falls



.



SHOP FRONT AT CHURCH ROAD, HOVE ARCHITECT: H. HUBBARD FORD

IRONMO						
m	12in	18in	24i1	1	30in	36in
Tee hinges (japanned),						
per pair	1/9	3/3	-		-	-
Do. but stronger, per						
pair	2/8	5/2	8/-		_	
Hook and Ride hinges,						
per pair		-	13/4		16/3	24/10
BOLTS—each—	3in	4in	6in	8in	10in	12in
Cabinet, barrel, straight						
or necked	1/5	18	2/2.			_
Square spring, with						
brass knob	16	1/9	2/4	_		_
Tower bolts	-	1/8		3/3	4/1	4/10
Barrel bolts	-	2/10	4/1	5/4	6/10	8/3
Add to Tower or Barrel						
bolts if necked		4d	5d	6d	6d	64
LOCKS—each						
Rim lock, 2 lever, wrot	case		Brass f	urnit	ure .	3/-
brass bolt and bushing		11/9			te do	
					ger-plate	
Mortice lock, 2 lever, bu	ished	15/8			ure	
					te do	

N/S	E	ΓAI		n	0	0	D	6
VA W	Bert.	8 / 2.8	0	U	v	4	L	03

Cylinder latches, japanned case . .

Symbol latenes, japanned case
Brass sash fastener
Casement fasteners (malleable)
Do. stays
(do.)
Axle pulleys (brass face, iron wheel)
Do. as last, but with brass wheel, 1 in
Sash line, No. 8 Anchor yellow label

Basis—Rolled 5" × 4½" to	steel 16"	joists,	all se	ve (exc	icni		
9" × 7", 10"	×8", 12	" 8"	and 14	" × 8") (0	ver		
one ton)						£36/-j-	per ton
Extras-9" × 7' 4" × 4", 5" × 3	" section 3", 10"	n	2" = 8".	14" - 8"	and	5/-	do.
16" × 8" to	20" × 1	71" 500	ctions in	nclusive		10/-	do.
22" × 7" sect	ion					15/-	do.
4 6 23 3 4 3	an, an	d 24	× / 5 SC	ctions		20/-	
Steel angles Steel bars (a	and tee	S				£38/-/-	
Steel bars (a	verage	ex mi	lls)			£34	do.
Mild steel ro	ds !" d	iamet	er and u	ipwards.	cut		
to lengths	within	n the	usual	margin	and		
bent to no	rmal sc	hedule	es for re	inforcem	ent	45/-	per cwt
Extras per ton							per em
in and in		ter in	Size			27/-	per ton
	do.		do.			27 -	do.
lin	do.		do.				do.
in	do.		do.			42 -	do.
	do.		do.			72 -	do.
isin	do.		do.			102/-	do.
		1	ao.			102/-	do.
Extras for lengt	l II					40.4	
5ft to 3ft					. ,		do.
5ft to 3ft 3ft to 2ft						15/-	do.
5ft to 3ft 3ft to 2ft 2ft						15/- 22/6	do.
5ft to 3ft 3ft to 2ft 2ft 40ft to 45ft						15/- 22/6 15/-	do. do.
5ft to 3ft 3ft to 2ft 2ft 40ft to 45ft 45ft to 50ft						15/- 22/6 15/- 22/6	do. do. do.
5ft to 3ft 3ft to 2ft 2ft 40ft to 45ft 45ft to 50ft Bolts and huts			:1			15/- 22/6 15/-	do. do.
5ft to 3ft 3ft to 2ft 2ft 40ft to 45ft 45ft to 50ft Bolts and huts Trench covering	ng, inch	ıding	:1			15/- 22/6 15/- 22/6 80/-	do. do. do. per cwt
5ft to 3ft 3ft to 2ft 2ft 40ft to 45ft 45ft to 50ft Bolts and huts Trench covering rebated fram	ng, inch	iding wide	:1		and	15 /- 22 /6 15 /- 22 /6 80 /-	do. do. do.
5ft to 3ft 3ft to 2ft 2ft 40ft to 45ft 45ft to 50ft Bolts and huts Trench covering rebated fram Do., but 1	ng, inch nes, 9in 12in wic	iding wide	trays 1 {	in deep	and	15 - 22 6 15 - 22 6 80 - 18 9 20 9	do. do. do. per cwt
5ft to 3ft 3ft to 2ft 2ft 40ft to 45ft 45ft to 50ft Bolts and huts Trench covering rebated fram	ng, inch nes, 9in 12in wid 14in wid	uding wide de de	trays 1 {	in deep	and	15 /- 22 /6 15 /- 22 /6 80 /-	do. do. do. per cwt

METAL WINDOWS AND DOORS-Steel casement doors and frames for glazing 10/- foot super

***	The same of the sa	20 20 20 47 20	a vor Pr	PERRE	W 47	tour sabe
	o. folding type	11.8			8/-	do,
F	ireproof steel-framed d	OOTS			35 -	
S	trongroom doors				70 -	do.
S	trongroom gates				35 -	do.
S	teel windows part o	pening	comme	rcial		
	type	-			0.6	do

CHAIN LINK FENCING-

2in mesh.	yards	lineal		usive of l		
		36	42	48	60	72
101 wire gauge		87/3	101/11	116/6	145/3	174/6
121 do.		61/5	71/8	81/11	102/4	122/10
141 do.		43/10	51/2	58/6	73/1	87/9

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued)

DOUBLE SOOT DOORS AND FRAMES-

			DOCUMENT TEL			
Fitted	with	brass	turnbuckle	9in × 9in	12in × 9in	14in × 12in
and	cast k	ey		17/3	22/-	35/-

SLIDING DOORS, GATES AND PARTITIONS-

Factory sliding doors in two leaves containing about 100 square feeet with mild steel angle frames covered with 24 gauge corrugated galvanized sheeting and including hanging tubular track and gear	TION	3—
complete	12/6	foot super
Factory cutrance gates with mild steel frames		
clad with 2in mesh chain link complete	10/-	do.
Steel partitioning, glazed (rough cast) and		
stove enamelled	15/-	do.

STEEL BOOK LIGHTS

-	Lanterns with vertical sides, and hipped roof,		
	glazed with lin cast glass and lead flashed (180ft super or over, all surfaces measured)	15/-	foot supe
	Skylights of similar construction (180ft super		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	or over, all surfaces measured)	14/-	do.

DOMESTIC BOILERS

each do.

do per yard 1/6

hour from 40 to 140 deg.					cı	treo nam inisl	el
		3	8	d	3	8	d
25	55	6	16	6	8	14	0
31	70	8	3	6	10	3	9
50	110	13	6	0	15	16	3
61	120	10	2	3	-	-	
82	170	12	13	3		_	
123	215	19	16	0			

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES

Internal	lin &		andaro	d List.	.)			
Diameter— Tubes per fr	in Ad	lin	in 51d	lin 63.4	lin	1 lin	1 lin	1
Bends each	8d	94	111	1/2	1/74	2/71	3/2	5
Elbows, sq. do.	10d	11d	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4

1/10 Do., round do. 11d 2/10 4/8 Tees .. do. Crosses.. do. 1/10 2/6 4/1 5/6 3/1 6/7 10/6 Backnuts Sockets. do. 31 4d 8d10 d 1/3 Sockets, dimin. do. 4d5d 6d7d9d 1/-1/4 2/-

PERCENTAGES ON OR OFF ABOVE In quantity and in random lengths.

	T	UBE—		
Class A (light)	-1719_{0}	Black	+81%	Galvanized
Class B (medium)	-7%	Do.	+171%	Do.
Class C (heavy)	+5%	Do.	+ 321%	Do.
		TINGS		
Lightweight	+ 11196	Black	+25%	Galvanized
Heavy	+181%	Black	+ 321%	Do,

RAINWATER GOODS (Painted or Unpainted)

In consignments of 3 cwt and over.

		Fre	om Sta	indard	List.			
Pipe:				2in	3in	4in	5in	6in
6ft lengths			each	10/8	12/6	16/5	21/5	27/5
3ft do.			do.	5/10	6/9	8/8	11/45	14/44
Shoe, ordinary			do.	2/3	3/-	4/6	8/2	11/3
Bend			do.	2/8	3/9	5/5	9/9	12/8
Branch, single			do.	3/11	5/8	7/11	12/8	19/8
Offset, 41in			do.	3/3	4/6	6/6	11/3	14/9
Do. 9in			do.	4/3	5/8	8/5	13/3	16/9
H.R. gutter, 6f			do.	-	5/3	7/4	9/-	12/-
Angle or nozzlo			do.	-	2/2	2/8	3/3	4/8
Stop end			do.	-	8d	11d	1/4	1/6
Rainwa	ater go	ods	plus 5	% at fe	ot of it	voice.		

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued)

DIACTEDIN							
	G MATER			COPPER TUBES—			
Sand, lime, cements and vario under those heads—	us piasters a	re previously i	nciuaea		ernal work (se itside		3 Cwts. lots Price Price
Metal lathing (** × 24G.) (20) vds.)	3/2 s	q yard		meter Gau		per lb per ft
Plaster baseboard, #" (600 ya		2/3	do.	i	nch		pence pence
Lath n la galvanized		1/1	lb		596 19	0.27	471 12.83
White giazed tiles (6" × 6" × \{")	small	001	q yard do.	lin 0	·846 19 -112 18	0·39 0·62	46 17·94 45 27·90
Do. rounded on one edge Do. on two adjoining edges	quantity	20/-	do.	1 in 1	-112 18 -362 18		444 33.82
Do, on two aujoning tages	,	,-		1 lin	.612 10	0.91	441 40.49
DITIMBE	R'S GOOI	20		2in 2 CAPILLARY TYPE	128 17	1.40	45 63.70
4 lb lead sheet (in 1-ton lots)		140/6 r	er cwt	All ends copper		10N3-	
Lead water pipe in coils (do.)		141/9	do.	Each	lin	lin lin llin	1 lin 2in
Plumber's solder		4/3		Straight	1/10		
		5/-	do.	Bends	4/9	5/11 8/1 11/	
IKON SOIL AND WASTI		standard List)		Tees Brackets (brass)	4/5	5/2 8/3 12/ 2/3 2/6 —	1 17/3 25/6
each	2in	3in 3iin		Madenets (Otass)	** %/*	2/2 2/0	
Ditto, 4ft length			19/1 0 13/43		GLASS		
	4/8				GLASS	Per fe	oot superficial
Ditto, with oval door	15/2	2 16/2 18/3	19/2				26 oz. 32 oz.
Junction, single	5/8	8/5 9/9		English, flat drawn s			
Swan nacks Alin	5/6	2 18/11 21/ - 8 8/11 10/3		in squares . Figured rolled and cr			9]d. 1 -
Ditto, 9in	7/6	5 10/3 11/1	1 14/-	sizes, in squares (Per foot super
Ditto, with oval door Swan necks, 4½in	4/8	8 4/10 5/1		Ditto, but in standard	tints	. 1/4/	Do.
All plus 5% added at	foot of invo	ice.		in Rolled, cut to size	e, in squares .	9d.	Do.
GALVANIZED CISTERNS	, TANKS A	AND CYLIN	DERS-	in or in Rough	cast ditto .	. 1/-	Do.
(Less than four)				in. Ditto wired ditto		1/11	Do. Do.
CI NS-		gallons		Georgian wired ditto Fluted (No. 4) ditto		1/01	Do.
had over tops and corne	er No	minal capacity	,	Reeded (narrow, bro	ad, cross and	major)	*
plates. Riveted or welde	:d ———			Reedlyte (narrow and	broad dieso	1/1	Do.
14	100	150 200	300	Spotlyte ditto .	broad) ditto.	29/9	Do. Do.
14 gauge		207/6 251/6 224/- 276/6	359/- 387/-	in Calorexficast ditte		1/24	Do.
in plate	0001	263/- 315/-	442/-				Each
HOT WATER TANKS-	20	25 30	40			E37 . E	30 730 730
Riveted and with handho	le			37in hollow glass ligh	t diffusing blo	51"×5	
and ring.	. 105/-	116/ 109/	150/	Ditto corner blocks		5/3	
12 gauge		116/- 127/- 127/- 138/-	152/- 169/-	NOT TOTTED DI ATE	01 400 /	TP100 C	
HOT WATER CYLINDERS		25 33	39	POLISHED PLAT			o sizes.
Riveted, with handhole and		23 33	37	Per superficial foot	nee approxima	Qualities	
12 gauge	. 133/6	149/- 160/-			General		
		165/- 180/-	192/-	To allow and the	Glazing	Glazing	Silvering
PLUMBER'S BRASSWORI	K, etc.	Each		In plates not exceeding	3/7	4/3	
				Efe disea			5/1
		Laten		off diffice	. 4/5	5/2	5/1 6/2
	žin ži	n lin	1½in	45ft ditto (unle	4/5 ss	5/2	6/2
Boiler screws, single nut	1/7 2	in lin 2/1 3/1	5/-	45ft ditto (unle extra sizes)	. 4/5 ss 5/1	5/9	6/2
Ditto, double nut	1/7 2 2/1 2	n 1in 2/1 3/1 2/9 4/9	5/- 7/-	2ft super in each 5ft ditto 45ft ditto (unle extra sizes) 100ft ditto (ditto) Extra sizes, i.e., Plate	4/5 ss 5/1 5/6 s exceeding 10	5/9 5/9 6/9 Oft, super or 96ii	6/2 6/11 8/10
	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 1	in lin 2/1 3/1	5/-	45ft ditto (unle extra sizes) 100ft ditto (ditto) Extra sizes, i.e., Plate wide at higher price	s exceeding 10	5/2 5/9 6/9 0ft, super or 96in	6/2 6/11 8/10
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 1 2/6 3 16/6 29	n lin 2/1 3/1 2/9 4/9 1/8 1/10 3/4 4/6	5/- 7/- 2/1	wide at higher price	s exceeding 10	off, super or 96	6/2 6/11 8/10
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 1 2/6 3 16/6 29	n 1in 2/1 3/1 2/9 4/9 1/8 1/10 5/4 4/6	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/-	wide at higher price	s exceeding 10	MATERIAL	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union . Bib valves, crutch top	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 1 2/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31	n lin 2/1 3/1 2/9 4/9 1/8 1/10 3/4 4/6	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/-	wide at higher price	s exceeding 10 s.	MATERIAL Price	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss Ditto, but screwed boss	1/7 2/1 2/1 2/1 1/1 1/2/6 3/16/6 29/17/6 31/10/- 14/11/- 16	1 1in 3/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 1/10 0/4 4/6	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/-	Extra sizes, i.e., Plate wide at higher price DI Aluminium Paint	s exceeding 10 s.	MATERIAL Price 37/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss Stop valves, screwed iron	1/7 2/1 2/1 1/1 1 2/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16	n lin 2/1 3/1 2/9 4/9 1/8 1/10 8/4 4/6 1/- — 4/9 —	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/-	Extra sizes, i.e., Plate wide at higher price DI Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal	ECORATING	MATERIAL Price . 37/6 . 33/9 . 120/-	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss. Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and	1/7 2/1 2/1 2/1 1/2 1/2 1/6 3/16/6 29/17/6 31 10/- 14/11/- 16/9/- 13	1 1in 1/1 3/1 1/9 4/9 1/8 1/10 1/4 4/6 1/6 — 1/9 — 1/9 — 1/9 — 1/9 — 1/9 —	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/-	Extra sizes, i.e., Plate wide at higher price DI Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel	BCORATING	MATERIAL Price . 37/6 . 33/9 . 120/ 65/-	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. Gallon
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/2 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 9/- 13	1 1in 1/2 3/1 4/9 4/9 4/9 1/10 6/4 4/6	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/-	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain	Second In Second	MATERIAL Price . 37/6 . 33/9 . 120/ 65/ 86/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. Gallon do.
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union Waste, plug chain and	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 1 2/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 9/- 13	1 1in 1/1 3/1 1/9 4/9 1/8 1/10 1/4 4/6 1/6 — 1/6 — 1/7 — 23/6 30/-	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/- - - -	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai	BCORATING	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/-	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. Gallon do. do.
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 16/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 9/- 13 11/- 17 12/- 19	1 1in 1/2 3/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/- — — — — — 6/6	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting	BECORATING	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 23/6 30/-	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. Gallon do.
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union Waste, plug chain and stay	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 16/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 9/- 13 11/- 17 12/- 19	1 lin 3/1 3/1 3/2 4/9 4/9 4/9 4/6 - 4/6 - 5/- - 5/	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pair Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil	Second In Second	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 23/6 30/- 21/-	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt, do, Gallon do, do, do, do, do,
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 9/- 13 11/- 17 12/- 19	1 1in 1/2 3/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/- — — — — — 6/6	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pajapan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto.	eccorating	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 23/6 30/- 21/- 21/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. Gallon do. do. do. do.
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss. Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short	1/7 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 9/- 13 11/- 17 12/- 19 	1 lin 3/1 3/1 3/9 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6 - 6/- - 6/- 23/6 30/- - 6/- 2in 3/- 5/- 7/8 4/8 4/8	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints	ECORATING ble	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 .120/- 65/86/6 .50/23/6 .30/21/21/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. Gallon do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble	1/7 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 9/- 13 11/- 17 12/- 19 	1 1in 1/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6 — 4/9 — 6/- 23/6 30/- 6/- 2in 3/- 7/8	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/- 6/6 4in 11/-	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming	ECORATING ble	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 23/6 30/- 21/- 21/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt, do, Gallon do, do, do, do, do,
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss. Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble Full way gate valves, hot	1/7 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 9/- 13 11/- 17 12/- 19 - 14in 18 2/9 3 - 3	1 in 2/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6 — 4/9 — 6/6 — 23/6 30/— 6/- 2in 3/- 7/8 3/6 4/8 5/6	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming Undercoat Undercoat	s exceeding 10 s.	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 23/6 30/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 55/- 57/-	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. Gallon do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble	1/7 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 9/- 13 11/- 17 12/- 19 	1 in 1 in 3/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 4/6 1/10 4/6	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/- - - - - - 6/6 4in - 11/- 7/6 11/9	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pair Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming Undercoat Paperhanger's Pas	Second In Second	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 23/6 30/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 57/- 34/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. cwt. do. Cwt.
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss. Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble Full way gate valves, hot pressed	1/7 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 16/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 19 11/- 12/- 19 	1 in 2/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6 — 4/9 — 6/6 — 23/6 30/— 6/- 2in 3/- 7/8 3/6 4/8 5/6	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Paj Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming Undercoat Paperhanger's Pas Petrifying liquid	cecorating ble nt nt (good class)—	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 30/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 57/- 34/6 8/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt, do, do, do, do, do, do, cwt, Cwt, Gallon
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss. Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble Full way gate valves, hot pressed Lead 7 lb. P. trap Ditto, S. trap	1/7 2/1 2 1/1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1 1/1 1/	1 lin 3/1 3/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6	5/- 7/- 2/1 7/	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming Undercoat Paperhanger's Pas Petrifying liquid Putty Size	cecorating ble nt nt (good class)—	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 21/6 30/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 57/- 34/6 8/6 60/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. do. do. do. do. do. cwt. Gallon Cwt. Gallon Cwt. Firkin
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss. Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble Full way gate valves, hot pressed Lead 7 lb. P. trap Ditto, S. trap Lead 6 lb. P. traps with	1/7 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2/6 3 16/6 29 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 12/- 12 12/- 15 - 2/9 3 2/9 3 4 23/- 32	1 lin 3/1 3/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6	5/-7/-2/1 7/-2/1 7/	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, ceiling Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pajapan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming Undercoat Paperhanger's Pas Petrifying liquid Putty Size Terebine	cecorating ble nt nt (good class)—	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 23/6 30/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 57/- 34/6 60 6 9 3	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt, do, do, do, do, do, do, Cwt, Gallon Cwt, Firkin Gallon
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss. Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble Full way gate valves, hot pressed Lead 7 lb. P. trap Ditto, S. trap Lead 6 lb. P. traps with 3 in scal.	1/7 2/1 2 1/1 1 1 1/1 1 1 1/1	1 in 2/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 1/10 1/4 4/6 2/- 23/6 30/- 2in 5/- 7/8 4/8 5/6 2/- 11 1 in 8/- 7/6 9/6 8/-	5/-7/-2/1 7/-2/1 7/	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming Undercoat Paperhanger's Pas Petrifying liquid Putty Size Terebine Turpentine substi	s exceeding 10 s.	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 23/6 30/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 55/- 34/6 60/6 9/3 16/- 6/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. cwt. Gallon Cwt. Gallon Go. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. d
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, sut screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble Full way gate valves, hot pressed Lead 7 lb. P. trap Ditto, S. trap Lead 6 lb. P. traps with 3in scal. Ditto, but S traps ditto Wire balloon guards, coppy	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/2 3 16/6 3 17/6 3 11/- 14 11/- 17 11/- 17 12/- 19 	1 1in 1/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 1/10 3/1 4/6 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1 3/1	5/-7/-2/1 7/-2/1 7/	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto, Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming Undercoat Paperhanger's Pas Petrifying liquid Putty Size Terebine Turpentine substi	cecond class)— (good class)— te	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 30/- 21/- 34/6 65/- 34/6 86 60/6 9/3 16/- 66 35/-	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. do. do. do. do. do. cwt. Gallon Cwt. Gallon do.
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss. Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble Lead 7 lb. P. trap Ditto, S. trap Lead 6 lb. P. traps with 3 in scal. Ditto, but S traps ditto Wire balloon guards, coppe Ditto, galvanized iron, 2 in	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/2 3 1/6 3 17/6 31 10/- 14 11/- 16 9/- 13 11/- 17 12/- 19 	1 in 1 in 3/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6	5/-7/-2/1 7/-2/1 7/	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming Undercoat Paperhanger's Pas Petrifying liquid Putty Size Terebine Turpentine substi Varnish, oak, copp Ditto, ditto, utist, Ditto, ditto, custs Ditto, ditte, ceggs	cocceding 10 s. ECORATING ole	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 23/6 30/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 34/6 65/- 34/6 66/- 66/- 35/- 40/- 44/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. cwt. Gallon Cwt. Gallon Go. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. d
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Ditto, double union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble Full way gate valves, hot pressed Lead 7 lb. P. trap Ditto, S. trap Lead 6 lb. P. traps with 3in scal Ditto, but S traps ditto Wire balloon guards, copp Ditto, galvanized iron, 2in Hair felt, 34in × 20in, 24	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1	1 in 1 in 3/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6	5/-7/-2/1 7/-2/1 7/	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming Undercoat Paperhanger's Pas Petrifying liquid Putty Size Terebine Turpentine substi Varnish, oak, copa Ditto, ditto, outsi Ditto, white, eggs White lead mixed	cocceding 10 s. ECORATING ole	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 30/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 57/- 34/6 86 60/6 9/3 16/- 66 35/- 40/- 44/6 63/-	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. do. do. do. do. do. Cwt. Gallon Cwt. Firkin Gallon do. do. do. cout. Gallon Cwt. Firkin Gallon do. do. do.
Ditto, double nut Cap and lining Plumber's unions Ball valves, screwed iron Ditto, fly nut and union. Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron Ditto, but screwed boss. Stop valves, screwed iron Ditto, screwed iron and union Waste, plug chain and stay Caps and screws Sleeves, long Ditto, short Thimble Full way gate valves, hot pressed Lead 7 lb. P. trap Ditto, S. trap Lead 6 lb. P. traps with 3in scal. Ditto, but S traps ditto Wire balloon guards, coppe Ditto, galvanized iron, 2in Hair felt, 34in × 20in, 24 Boss white jointing compon	1/7 2 2/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 2 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1	1 in 1 in 3/1 3/1 4/9 4/9 4/9 1/10 4/6	5/-7/-2/1 7/-2/1 7/	Aluminium Paint Distemper, ceiling Distemper, ceiling Distemper, washal Enamel Gold Metallic Pain Heat Resisting Pai Japan, black Knotting Linseed Oil Boiled, ditto. Proprietary Paints Finishing Priming Undercoat Paperhanger's Pas Petrifying liquid Putty Size Terebine Turpentine substi Varnish, oak, copp Ditto, ditto, utist, Ditto, ditto, custs Ditto, ditte, ceggs	s exceeding 10 s. CORATING le (good class)— te tute l, inside use le use hell, flat paint	MATERIAL Price 37/6 33/9 120/- 65/- 86/6 50/- 23/6 30/- 21/- 21/6 55/- 55/- 34/6 60/6 9/3 16/- 6/6 35/- 40/- 44/6	6/2 6/11 8/10 n high or 160in Unit Gallon Cwt. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the





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OPEN

BUILDING

BARNSTAPLE B.C. (a) 2 pairs of houses, Forches Estate. (b) Borough Surveyor, The Castle. (c) 2gns. (e)

BECKENHAM B.C. (a) Detached House, Wellwood, Layhams Road, West Wickham. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) £2. (e) Feb. 9.

BERKSHIRE C.C. (a) Secondary school at Sandy Lane, off Warfield Road, Bracknell. (b) County Architect, Wilton House, Parkside Road, Reading. (c) 2gns. (e)

BEWDLEY B.C. (a) Kitchen and three cloakrooms and provision of further sanitary arrangements at Town Hall. (b) Council's Architect, Municipal Offices, 4, Load Street. (c) 2gns. (e) Jan. 31.

BLACKPOOL B.C. (a) Adaptation and conversion of Wennington Hall as a special school for maladjusted pupils. (b) Messrs. Charles B. Pearson and Son, 18, Dalton Square, Lancaster. (c) 2gns. (e)

BRIGHTON B.C. (a) Block of 8 flats, Park Crescent Terrace. (b) Borough Engineer, 26-30, King's Road. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 2.

BRIGHTON B.C. (a) 13 dwellings at Sec. 2B/A, Hollingdean Estate; 44 at Sec. 1 and 32 at Sec. 2, Woodingdean Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, 26-30, King's Road. (c) 2gns each section. (e) Feb. 3.

BRISTOL C.C. (a) (1) 2 canteen sculleries at Connaught Road Schools, Knowle, and (2) conversion of Salem Methodist Church into gymnasium and dining hall. (b) City Architect, The Council House, College Green, 1. (c) Ign each contract. (d) Jan. 30, stating contract. (e) Feb. 14.

CARDIGAN C.C. (a) New Dinas secondary school at Cefnllan. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Aberayron. (c) 2gns. (d) Jan. 31. (e) March 2.

CHESHIRE C.C. (a) (1) Grammar school at Cheadle Bruntwood; (2) secondary school at Hazel Grove; and (3) adaptations at Knutsford Crosstown Primary School. (b) County Architect, The Castle, Chester. (c) 2gns each contract, cheque payable to Council and crossed "Westminster Bank Ltd." (d) Jan. 24.

COVENTRY C.C. (a) Structural steel-work for large omnibus garage at Coventry. (b) Husband and Co., 70, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (c) £5 direct to engineers, payable to City of Coventry Corporation. (e) Jan. 31.

DEAL B.C. (a) 118 houses, Balfour Road Estate, in pairs and blocks of 4. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Queen Street. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 17.

DRONFIELD U.C. (a) 12 houses and 1 block of 4 flats, Holmley Lane. (b) Husband and Co., 388, Glossop Road, Sheffield, 10. (c) 2gns cheque, payable to Council. (e) Feb. 4.

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d)] last date for application, (e) last date and time for supmission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked & are given in the advertisement section.

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EAST ASHFORD R.C. (a) 18 houses, Smeeth, with drainage, roads, paths and fences. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, 8, Elwick Road, Ashford, Kent.

EAST RIDING C.C. (a) Alterations and repairs to Agricultural Hostel to provide additional accommodation for Patrington C. of E. School. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Beverley. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 2.

EAST RIDING C.C. (a) Alterations to provide two additional classrooms at Beverley St. Mary's Boys School, Longcroft Hall. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Beverley. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 2.

FAREHAM U.C. (a) 41 dwellings at Barnes Lane site, Sarisbury. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Westbury Manor. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 9.

FARNBOROUGH U.C. (a) 25 houses with garages, Empress Estate. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) 3gns. (d) Jan. 31. (e) Feb. 19.

FLINTSHIRE C.C. (a) Junior and infants' school at Worthenbury (b) County Architect, Llwynegrin, Mold. (c) 3gns.

GRIMSBY B.C. (a) New conveniences at St. John's School, Hamilton Street. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Town Hall Square. (c) £2. (e) Feb. 2.

HALIFAX B.C. (a) 56 flats at Mixenden and Illingworth. (b) Borough Engineer, Crossley Street. (c) £2.

HUNTINGDON C.C. (a) 2 timber classrooms and ancillary accommodation at Houghton School. (b) County Architect, County Buildings. (e) Feb. 6,

HUNTINGDON C.C. (a) First instalment of secondary school at St. Ives. (b) County Architect, County Buildings. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 23.

ISLE OF ELY C.C. (a) (1) 1 pair of houses at Mill Road, Whittlesey and (2) 1 pair at Sutton Road, Wisbech, for police. (b) County Architect, County Hall, March. (c) 2gns, cheque payable to Council. (d) Jan. 28. (e) Feb. 28.

LEDBURY U.C. (a) 39 houses on Barnett's Meadow site. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, Church Street. (c) 2gns. (e) Jan. 30.

LITTLEHAMPTON B.C. (a) (Contract No. 11) 30 houses and (Contract No. 12) 12 houses, Wickbourne Estate Extension. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 2gns each contract. (e) Feb. 26.

MALDEN AND COOMBE B.C. (a) 2 blocks of 3 houses at Sites Nos. 57 and 60. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, New Malden; with details of contracts carried out. (d) Jan. 28.

MERIONETH E.C. (a) Primary school at Corris. (b) County Architect, County Offices, Dolgelly. (c) 3gns. (e) Feb. 7.

MIDDLESBROUGH B.C. (a) Berwick Hills No. 1 primary school, Ormesby

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Road. (b) Director of Education, Education Offices, Woodlands Road. (c) 5gns. (d) Jan. 31.

MIDDLETON B.C. (a) 140 houses and 24 aged persons' flats, Hollin Estate. (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 16.

N. IRELAND—NEWRY NO. 2 R.C. (a) 24 houses at Meigh. (b) W. H. M'Evoy, 73, May Street, Belfast. (c) 3gns. (e) Feb. 4.

NUNEATON B.C. (a) 101 houses, Camphill Estate. (b) Borough Surveyor, Council House. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 2 (extended date).

PETERBOROUGH C.C. (a) Block of 6 shops and 5 flats with external services and site works, Hill Close, Eastfield Estate. (b) City Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (d) Jan. 30. (e) Feb. 16.

PORTSMOUTH C.C. (a) (1) 112 houses, Newbolt Road, Paulsgrove, and (2) 6 flats at Twyford Avenue. (b) City Architect, Municipal Offices, 1, Western Parade, Southsea. (c) 3gns. (d) Feb. 2.

RICKMANSWORTH U.C. (a) 6 bungalows at Springwell Avenue. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 3gns. (e) Feb. 6.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD U.C. (a) Adaptation of former Ritz Cinema, Northwood, to form office accommodation. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Oaklands Gate, Northwood. (c) 2gns. (e) Jan. 30,

SCOTLAND—EDINBURGH. (a) Third section of extension of Heriot-Watt College in Chambers Street, for Governors. (b) I. Y. White, Clerk to the Governors of Heriot-Watt College. (d) Jan. 31. All or separate trades.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR R.C. (a) 36 dwellings and site works. (b) E. H. Earp and Badger, Scholars Lane, Stratford-on-Avon. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 20.

SWINDON B.C. (a) (1) 13 pairs of houses and three terraces of 4 houses, and (2) 1 terrace of 4 houses, three terraces of 6 houses and 1 terrace of 8 houses, Penhill Estate. (b) Borough Architect, Civic Offices. (d) Jan. 26.

TAUNTON B.C. (a) (1) Dismantling of cow sheds and erection of T.T. accommodation and (2) erection of new attested accommodation. (b) Borough Engineer, St. Paul's House. (e) Feb. 9.

THINGOE R.C. (a) 2 houses and 4 bungalows at Chedburgh, 4 houses and 3 bungalows at Flempton and 10 houses at Honington. (b) Council's Architect, Rural Council Offices, 1, Northgate, Street, Bury St. Edmunds. (c) 2gns. (e) Jan. 31.

WATFORD B.C. (a) Public conveniences at North Watford Library, St. Albans Road. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (d) Jan. 26.

WELWYN P.C. (a) Sports pavilion and public convenience at Playing Field, Bridge Road, Woolmer Green, Knebworth. (b) Council's Clerk, 4, Wendover Lodge, Welwyn. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 7.

WOKING U.C. (a) (Contract No. 7) 29 houses, (Contract No. 8) 30, and (Contract No. 9) 42 houses, Maybury Estate. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 5.

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MISCELLANEOUS

BUCKS C.C. The Council is preparing a list of Contractors to carry out the fol-lowing works: (Section 1) General build-ing, (Section 2) Heating, ventilation and domestic engineering installations, (Section 3) Electrical installations. Applica-tions to County Architect, County Offices, Aylesbury, by February 9. (Applications for Section 1 giving names, cost and architects for not less than 3 important buildings undertaken.)

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

BUILDING

DUKINFIELD B.C. (1) 96 houses. (2) Yew Tree Estate. (3) Kenyon Construction Co., Ltd., 9, Lime Bank Street, Manchester, 12. (4) £121,000.

STEPNEY B.C. (1) Six blocks of flats. (2) Sidney Street area. (3) A. E. Symes, Ltd., la, Carpenters Road, Stratford, E.15. (4) £189,845.

CRAWLEY DEVELOPMENT COR-PORATION. (1) Printing house and re-search block for Lloyd's Register of Shipping. (2) Crawley New Town. (3) J. Jarvis and Sons, Ltd., 12, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1. (4) £125,000.

NOTTINGHAM CORPORATION. 304 houses, 26 bungalows. (2) Clifton Estate. (3) Hutchinson and Rostance (Builders), Ltd., King's Meadow Road, Nottingham. (4) £455,136.

STOURBRIDGE B.C. (1) 527 dwellings. (2) Pedmore Fields Estate. (3) G. Wright and Co. (Contractors, Wolverhampton), Ltd., Union Mill Street, Wolverhampton. (4) £688,742.

WOLVERHAMPTON B.C. (1) 112 houses. (2) Plascom Estate. (3) A. F. R. Godfrey and Co., Ltd., Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton. (4) £242,967.

LIVERPOOL CORPORATION. (1) 135 dwellings, 15 shops, etc. (2) Speke. (3) J. Jones and Sons (Woolton), Ltd., Hale Road, Widnes. (4) £242,498. **OUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS**

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

APPLICANTS, A PPLICANTS, who should be professionally qualified, may obtain full particulars from W. P. Dyson, M.A., 1. Scroope Terrace, Cambridge, Latest date for applications: Saturday, February 1, 667% bridge. Lat February 21

CAERNARVONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT (A.P.T. VII). Applications are invited for this post from candidates experienced in development control, preparation of development plans and reports, and who possess a recognized technical qualification. Further particulars and form from the Clerk of the County Council, County Offices, Caernarvon. Closing date 2nd February, 1953. [6879]

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.

A PPLICATIONS are invited for appointment in the Buildings Department of a BUILDING SURVEYOR at a salary according to qualifications and experience in A.P.T. Grades IV-V(a) (£555-£685).

Applicants should have had practical experience in the building trade and be thoroughly competent to supervise work and prepare specifications and detailed estimates in connection with the maintenance of buildings, and to prepare drawings for new projects of a minor nature. They should preferably be Licentiates of the Institute of Builders by examination or have passed the examination for Building Surveyors of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification.

Applications, on forms obtainable from the County Architect, Springfield, Maidstone, should be submitted to him within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

W. L. PLATTS

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Maidstone, 9th January, 1953.

16883

WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT on salary scale A.P.T. V. Applicants must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects and have had previous experience of housing scheme design.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice in writing on either side, and to the terms of the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service and the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Housing accommodation will be provided if required.

Housing accommodation will be provided if required.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience, and the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to B. Roberts, A.M.I.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Whitley Bay, not later than Monday, 2nd February, 1953.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

ARTHUR S. RUDDOCK.

ARTHUR S. RUDDOCK, Clerk of the Council. Council Offices, Whitley Bay.

APPOINTMENTS-contd.

A VACANCY exists for an ARCHITECT. OR A STRUCTURAL OR MUNICIPAL ENGINEER with architectural experience, for the position of Manager to a Property Company of design of residential properties in the tropics, ability to accept full responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Company, and a capacity for hard work are essentials. The post carries a consolidated salary of not less than £1,500 per annum (higher for a particularly well-qualified man), to-gether with, as soon as it is available, free furnished accommodation, or an allowance in lieu. Medical attention, Pension or Provident Fund benefits, and free passages for the person appointed and family (not exceeding a total of three) after each tour of three years will be provided. The Manager will be required to supervise all the activities of the Company in the fields of construction, maintenance and administration. The desirable age limits are 32-40 years and good health is essential. Applications giving full details of experience, qualifications, family and the date upon which the applicant could take up his duties, should be addressed to The Director, Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., 27. Regent St., London, S.W.1, and endorsed "Property Company—Manager." [688]

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

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modation.

Further details and form of application (returnable by 4th February, 1953) obtainable from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in the Architectural Department.

(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T. IX (£815/935).

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T. VII (£710/785).

(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T. VI (£760/735).

(d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade A.P.T. IV (£555/600).

For posts (a), (b) and (c) the Associate Membership of the R.I.B.A. or equivalent qualification must be held and for post (d) the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. or equivalent qualification.

tion.

Applicants must have had considerable experiuce in an Architect's Office.

A Town Planning qualification will be an

A Town Planning qualification will be an advantage.

The posts are permanent, superannuable, subject to a medical examination and to one month's notice on either side.

Housing accommodation cannot be provided. Applications, endorsed with the heading of the post applied for stating age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, should reach the undersigned not later than the 14th February, 1953.

Canvassing disqualifies.

A. G. SHEPPARD FIDLER,
City Architect.

[6887]

BOROUGH OF WALTHAMSTOW.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the above appointment on Grades I.V, A.P.T. Division (£495-£675, inclusive of London weighting), commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.

commencing sains;
experience.
Applications, with names of two persons for references, should be received by the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 4th February, 1953.
G. A. BLAKELEY.
Town Clerk,

Town Hall, Walthamstow, E.17.

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

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MINISTRY OF WORKS.

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Apply in writing, stating age, nationality and full details of training and experience, to the Chief Architect, Ministry of Works, Abell House, John slip Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference W.G.10/C.A.1.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF BURMA.

A PPLICATIONS are invited for a post of ARCHITECT for the Architectural Branch, Buildings and Roads Department, Minimum qualifications—Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects or its equivalent. Pay £225, fixed per mensem. Contract for 3 years. Free passage. Provident Fund. Gratuity. Full terms and conditions with forms of applications obtainable on request from the Embassy of the Union of Burma, 19A, Charles Street, W.1. Applications received up to 15th February, 1953. [6892]

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BUILDERS and contractors wishing to TENDER for a HOUSING SCHEME AT KILBURN PRIORY AND GREVILLE ROAD, N.W.6 (2) blocks 5 storeys, comprising 33 flats), should send names to me by 30th January, 1953, with statement of work already carried out. Tenderers will be selected and Cauncil may add others. P. H. HARROLD, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3. [6893]

EDUCATIONAL

I. A. A. S.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS

THE Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors will hold examinations at Intermediate and Final grades in the following Sections during the week beginning 8th June, 1953;—ARCHITECTURAL OUANTITY SURVEYORS (Municipal) BUILDING SURVEYORS (Municipal) BUILDING SURVEYORS (Municipal) LAND SURVEYORS.

The Final examinations in the above sections have now been sub-divided into two parts and candidates may elect to take one part only.

Direct Final examinations for candidates who are 35 years of age or over, with ten years approved professional employment, will also be held in the Surveyors Section.

The examinations will be held in London and at selected provincial centres. Applications from candidates for permission to sit, made on the prescribed form, must be received not later than Monday, 16th March, 1953.

Full information on application to the General Secretary, I.A.A.S., 75, Eaton Place, London, S.W.1.

N.B.—It has been found necessary to depart from the usual practice of holding the examina-tions in May owing to the Whitsun holiday and the

Coronation.

Notice is also given that the Association no longer conducts a Preliminary examination. Information as to the requisite standard of education will be supplied on request.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

SITUATIONS VACANT-contd.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

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A SSISTANT Civil Engineers required for work on large Hydro-Electric Project. Must be fully experienced in setting out work. Apply giving details previous experience, age, salary and when available, to A. M. Carmichael, Ltd., Errochty Project, Blair Atholl, Perthshire.

CLERK of Works required to supervise erection of Pneumoconiosis Ward Block, Llandough Hospital, near Cardiff; salary £15 per week; duration of contract approximately 12 months.—Apply in writing, stating age, trade and experience, and enclosing copies of recent testimonials, to the Architects. Sir Percy Thomas & Son, 10, Cathedral Rd., Cardiff. [6890]

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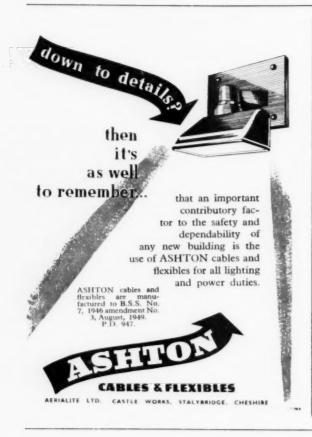
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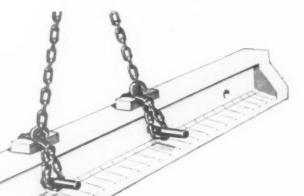
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